The New-York Times.

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SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Value and Fall of Atlanta in Its True Light.

Sound Sense in an Unexpected Quarter.

An Inkling of What is Going On in Richmond.

Rumored Change of Base of the Rebel Army.

HOW JOHN MORGAN WAS KILLED

Our files of Southern papers, already acknowledged, together with fresh dates to the 13th, furnish the following interesting intelligence:

A COMMON-SENSE VIEW.

From the Atlanta Confederacy, Sept. 1.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, which is understood to be the organ of the Administration, insomuch as it puffs all its favorites, abuses all its antipathies, and gets a large share of the public printing; the Richmond *Sentinel*, whose vagaries, by the way, have been a little remarkable of late, publishes an article which is meant to prove the satisfactory aspect of the situation, and which does array a number of pleasing and cheerful facts. In this article allusion is made to Atlanta and its probable fate. The writer thinks it will stand. He believes that SHERMAN is in a hopeless quagmire. He argues, rather flippantly it must be owned, that the condition of the Yankees in this region is deplorable, and closes his remarks with the following passage concerning the event of of the capture the city:

"But suppose he were to take it? Would that better his situation? No, but make it far worse. He would lose a third or a fourth of his army in the battle in which he won it; be in no condition for a forward movement, and less able than ever to retrace his steps to Chattanooga, and thence to Nashville. Victory or defeat will be equally fatal to him. Cut off from reinforcements, he is situated just as PYRRHUS was in Italy, when looking over a field of battle after a splendid victory, that great warrior exclaimed, 'One more such victory and I am undone.' Let SHERMAN gain two great victories over us, and he and his army are ours. But we will have them on cheaper and better terms. His lines of communication will be cut off. He will be compelled to attack Hood behind his intrenchments—will be defeated, and seeing no hope of escape, he and his army will surrender at discretion. This is the most probable result, and, at all events, sooner or later, and whether he captures Atlanta or not, he and his army will be captured or cut to pieces in the attempt to escape."

The whole of the above is the most arrant fustian and trash. Who does not know that the capture of Atlanta would be the making of SHERMAN. His ruin, indeed! It would prostrate the peace men, it would counterbalance GRANT'S losses, and we could continue the war indefinitely. As to holding Atlanta, there is no doubt of it. Havn't they held Nashville with a long line of railway through Kentucky, and a river channel only in Winter? Havn't they held Chattanooga, with a long line through Tennessee? Havn't they held their position outside here for two months? And yet this writer (who doubtless has penned many an article headed "no cause of despondency") would cheer up the country by insulting the common sense, by whispering the fall of Atlanta down the wind as a trifling affair, after all, the very worst luck which could befall SHERMAN.

If this really be so, Gen. HOOD had better give it up at once.

Like the writer in the *Sentinel*, we feel a marvelous deal of confidence; but it springs chiefly from the settled conviction that we shall hold both Atlanta and Richmond; that a change will be brought about by these military successes in the politics of the North; that negotiations, instead of battles, will open with the Spring, and that these will be followed by peace. In all these conclusions we are sustained by round calculations. They are not the illusions of an overheated fancy, or a sanguine temper. But let us loose Atlanta and the bottom falls from our hope, and we shall look for the reelection of LINCOLN and another four years of blood. Only, we don't expect to lose Atlanta!

The soldiers out in the trenches assure us daily they appreciate fully the heavy load of responsibility which presses upon them, and that they will stand by HOOD to the death in the defence of the city.

The militia, whose services and prowess are no longer the scoff and byword of veterans, have been so drilled and disposed under their matchless Commander, that they are a tower of strength and a glory to the Empire State of Georgia.

We have SHERMAN confused. We have forced him to change front and alter his base. The next order he issues will be one involving a right-about face and a double quick toward the classic bogs of Dalton.

The Richmond *Sentinel* can spare us its "no case for despondency twaddle." We do not need it. We scout it and laugh at it.

THE GEORGIA FRONT.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Sept 9.

Since the fighting of last week there has been nothing more serious going on than occasional skirmishing and artillery duelling. The news from the front this morning is encouraging. The telegraph conveys the gratifying intelligence that our forces have forced the enemy from Jonesboro, who is retreating toward Atlanta.

Our total losses, as will be seen by the telegrams, is not over 1,500; that of the enemy is estimated at over 5,000. This disproportion is attributed to the fact of the Yankees having at some points charged in as many as ten lines deep. HARDEE'S corps is reported in particular as having fought with the most desperate gallantry on the 1st.

Reports from Atlanta state that no outrages have been committed by the enemy, and the only annoyances felt so far have been from pilfering and robbery by stragglers. Some of the inhabitants who raised the white flag on the advent of the Yankees were met with volleys of abuse for their cowardice, and declarations that they (the enemy) would not trust those who, after living so long in a rebel city, had at length turned against their fellow-citizens.

HOOKER'S corps is said to be now at Stone Mountain, and a force of cavalry at West Point.

The cannon lost by us at Jonesboro were not captured, but left behind from lack of horses to haul them off.

RUMORED CHANGE OF BASE OF THE REBEL ARMY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 13.

There was a repetition of the Sunday rumor about the evacuation of the "Cockade," on yesterday, with the addition that Danville was to be the new base of our army, whither the entire armament of the forts at Chaffin's, Drewry's, and around Richmond, was to be moved. This rumor was completely confirmed by the appearance of a large columbiad on the street, which was, of course, one of the many, and en route for Danville on a wagon. The rest were to follow last night, and will all reach Danville in about six years. The train from Petersburgh on yesterday brought news of no movement of interest, and everybody who came over were under the impression that they left the army there when they came away. The liveliest report in circulation in the trenches was that SHERMAN was on his way to Richmond to manœuvre out some of its leading cement-stricken fools, and gobble them up before they can get over the lines.

JOHN MORGAN.

AUTHENTIC VERSION OF HIS DEATH.

On Saturday, the 3d inst., accompanied by the brigades of GILTNER, HODGES and SMITH, and a detachment of VAUGHAN'S, with four pieces of artillery, Gen. MORGAN and his staff approached the town of Greeneville, Tenn. Scouts had brought the information that the enemy were not nearer than Bull's Gap, sixteen miles distant; and, in addition, a guard had been sent into the village to reconnoitre. Upon the report of the entire absence of the enemy, CASSEL'S battalion, commanded by Capt. J. M. CLARKE, together with the four guns, were posted some three or four hundred yards from the court-house, when Gen. MORGAN and his staff entered and established headquarters at the residence of Mrs. Dr. WILLIAMS, near the centre of the town. Shortly after the advent of the guard in town, young Mrs. WILLIAMS (daughter-in-law of the lady at whose house Gen. MORGAN had his headquarters) disappeared; a scout was sent for, but could not find her and as she returned with the enemy next morning, it appears she had ridden all the way to Bull's Gap and had given information of MORGAN'S whereabouts and the strength of the guard.

Precautions had been taken to prevent the egress of persons who might convey information to the enemy, and all the roads and avenues were picketed. After visiting the camps and seeing that pickets had been duly posted, Gen. MORGAN and his staff, at a late hour of the night, retired to rest. Being greatly fatigued, they slept very soundly, and were started from their slumbers about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning by the elder Mrs. WILLIAMS, who informed them that the Yankees had surrounded the house. The General and his staff at once sprang from their beds, armed themselves, and rushed out at the opposite door to that at which the Yankees were thundering.

On the side of the house where they escaped is a very large yard and garden with a great deal of foliage and a vineyard. These, together with the basement of the old hotel at the southwestern extremity of the [illegible] grounds, enabled them to conceal themselves for a time, but the Yankees by this time began to appear so thick and fast around them that concealment became hopeless, and they rushed out to attempt to fight their way through, in the hope of succor and assistance from the battalion so near at hand. The officers with Gen. MORGAN were Maj. GASSETT, and Capts. WITHERS, ROGERS and CLAY, and a young gentleman by the name of JOHNSON, a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General. At this time they were all, except WITHERS and CLAY, in the basement of the old hotel, occupied by Mrs. FRY, (wife of the notorious bushwhacker and murderer, now in our possession,) who was all the time calling to the Yankees, informing them of the hiding-place of the "rebels."

Seeing escape almost helpless, Gen. MORGAN directed Major GASSETT to examine and see if there was any chance of escape from the front of the basement into the street. Maj. GASSETT looked and replied that there was a chance, but it was a desperate one, which Gen. MORGAN did not hear, as at that instant the Yankees charged up to the fence separating the hotel from Mrs. WILLIAMS' grounds, when the General, with Major GASSETT, Capt. ROGERS and Mr. JOHNSON sprang out in the direction of the vineyard, when the two latter were captured and the General killed. The latter had just fired his pistol, and was in the act of firing again, when he fell. Capts. WITHERS and CLAY had not been able to get out of the house, and had concealed themselves in or near it. Major GASSETT, in the meantime, sought shelter in the basement and vineyard alternately, but could not elude the vigilance of Mrs. FRY, who was all the time directing attention to his whereabouts. Being the only rebel left—WITHERS and CLAY having been discovered and betrayed by a negro—Major GASSETT'S ingenuity was set to work to avoid capture. Mrs. FRY kept in the basement, and her Yankees were as thick around him as snakes in harvest. After passing to and fro several times between the basement and the garden, all the time under fire, he finally took shelter in the former, and at an auspicious moment sprang into the street, gave Mrs. FRY a parting blessing in his exit, mounted a horse hitched near by and made his escape. A great many shots were fired by the Yankees, but the only one that took effect was that which killed Gen. MORGAN, piercing his right breast and ranging through diagonally. WITHERS, ROGERS, CLAY and JOHNSON are now, we presume, in a Yankee prison, and Maj. GASSETT is again on duty with his command.

The General was determined never to surrender, and told members of his staff they must not give up. He was heard to say, "They have got us sure," when he drew his pistol and commenced firing.

After Gen. MORGAN had been killed, the unfeeling brutes who had murdered him, threw his lifeless body across a horse, and paraded it through the streets. His body was subsequently sent through the lines by flag of truce.

The remains of Gen. MORGAN were interred in Abingdon. The *Virginian* gives the following account of the ceremony:

On Monday night the remains of Gen. MORGAN arrived at Abingdon, and were taken to the residence of Judge CAMPBELL, in the vicinity, where Mrs. MORGAN, with one or two relatives, are sojourning. On Tuesday evening at 4 o'clock, funeral services were performed by Chaplain CAMERON, and the procession formed by Gen. Gabriel C. CAMPBELL. It was the largest and most imposing procession we have ever seen of the sort in this part of the country.

EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Bristol Gazette, Sept. 8.

Gen. ECHOLS has placed Brig.-Gen. VAUGHN in command of the cavalry of this department. This is an assignment that meets with universal satisfaction. We are gratified to know that he is in command, as he is a man who can sympathize with the people in their wrongs and injuries.

Brig.-Gen. CORRY has been placed in command of HOOD'S Brigade. Gen. CORRY is a gallant officer. He is late from the Army of Tennessee.

Col. DUKE is placed in command of MORGAN'S troops.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Grant on His Way to Washington—Heavy Firing Along the Lines.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 15, Via BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 16.

Intelligence from the front is, that our batteries opened on the enemy on Wednesday, and there has been heavy firing all day to silence the fire of the rebels, who for some days have been annoying our lines, particularly on the left.

The steamer *Georgia*, captured off Lisbon, by the *Niagara*, put into Fort Monroe yesterday, somewhat disabled.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT arrived here yesterday afternoon, en route for Washington.

FROM NEWBERN.

The Capture of the Fawn—New Regulations Concerning Cotton, &c.—Recruiting.

NEWBERN, Saturday, Sept. 10.

The little dispatch steamer *Fawn* on her regular trip from Norfolk to Roanoke Island, through the canal, was captured and burnt by the enemy, on the 9th. Major JENNEY, Provost Judge at Newbern, and a few other persons who were on the *Fawn* were also captured.

A large number of idle negroes have been sent from here to Gen. GRANT, to work in the trenches.

Under the new treasury regulations, parties who produce cotton, naval stores and other products by their own labor, are now allowed to ship the same to the Northern markets through an agent appointed by the Government. No sales or bartering in the same by private parties is allowed is the department, under any circumstances whatever.

Hon. JOHN SATTERLEE, of New-York, who has been here on a tour of inspection, left for Washington on the 9th inst.

The recruiting agents who arrived here with drafts, certified checks, and State money, were obliged to return to the North for the "greenbacks," being unable to obtain recruits without them. Recruiting is still progressing under favorable circumstances, though most of the agents have been called home, owing to the near approach of the draft.

Business of all kinds is at present very dull in Newbern.

The report that the yellow fever has made its appearance here is incorrect. The sudden change in the weather has developed the congestive chills, which in a few hours have proved fatal in a few cases. This is the origin of the report. Dr. DOUGHTY, the Post Surgeon, is very successful in his treatment of this disease, through the aid of a warm bath, which is applied immediately.

FROM MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

Gen. Price Crosses the Arkansas River—Movements of Shelby's Force.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 16.

Reliable information has been received here that Gen. PRICE crossed the Arkansas River at Dardenelle, about half way between Little Rock and Fort Smith, on the 8th inst., with 5,000 rebel cavalry, evidently destined for Missouri.

SHELBY'S movements in Northeast Arkansas and Southeast Missouri seem to be aimed at Cape Girardeau, while PRICE will probably strike at Springfield. Both places are well fortified, and have garrisons strong enough to repel any attack.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 16.

Gen. A. J. SMITH'S advance arrived at Sulphur Springs—about twenty miles below here—to-day, where they go into camp, probably to await the developments of the enemy.

SHELLY'S advance is in Southeast Missouri, but nothing definite is known in regard to his designs.

The Quota of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Full.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 15.

The quota of this city, under the late call, is full. The quota for the district will probably be filled by the time the wheel revolves. At all events, not more than a hundred names will have to be drawn.

The late postponement of the draft in this district has occasioned this result.

FROM THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

Military Matters—The Shenandoah Valley—The Crops—Something about Politics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY, Va., Friday, Sept. 9, 1864.

Time hangs heavily with correspondents in the absence of stirring military news. It is now two months since Gen. SHERIDAN commenced operations in this department and no general engagement has yet taken place; perhaps it was the original policy not to bring on a decisive battle if one could be avoided; of this I know nothing; of one thing, however, I am much surer of. Gen. EARLY has met his match in Gen. SHERIDAN, for the latter, I do not believe, can be forced to fight under disadvantageous circumstances. So far as can be ascertained, there is no foundation whatever for the report that a portion of EARLY'S command has left this valley for Richmond or elsewhere; whatever else people may say in regard to the management of the department, in strategical movements, SHERIDAN, all agree, has proved himself to be fully the equal of EARLY. This fact admitted, it is utterly impossible to suppose that the latter officer has been able to spirit away any large portion of his troops. Scarcely a day has elapsed during the present campaign but what the rebel General has been forced to expose his force in such a manner as to render a depletion of his force suicidal. The opposing forces operating here during the last sixty days have marched up the valley together as far as Strasburgh and back again, to Hallstown; have dallied at Shepherdstown and Winchester, and have recently been in line of battle near Berryville. The cavalry has been hotly engaged twice and done considerable marching and skirmishing. The infantry has had some skirmishing and marching. Perhaps this routine of military movements is to be continued until the end of the campaign—perhaps not; time will show.

THE VALLEY—THE CROPS.

This valley has been, not inappropriately, perhaps, called the garden of the world; mountain-locked as it is by sterile ranges—the Blue Ridge on the east, and the North Mountain to the west, by comparison, perhaps, enhances the beauty of the scenery and the fertility of the soil. The valley itself presents a rolling surface, interspersed by oak forests without underbrush, vast cultivated fields and innumerable springs of cool, hard or limestone water. The substratum being slate, this crops out in every direction, and detached pieces are spread broadcast over the whole face of the country, affording a cheap and convenient supply of road, building and fence material. Corn, wheat, oats and rye are the principal crops raised in time of peace, and much attention is paid to the raising of cattle, horses, and sheep, also. The butter made here is equal in quality to any in the known world. But I speak of the valley more as it was three years ago than now, when not one-third the usual quantity of land is under cultivation, and fields for miles in extent on either hand, are one vast waste of wire grass. Literally this is now a land overflowing with milk and honey, and the soldiers of both armies have had a bountiful supply. The supposition that EARLY was in the valley to secure the crops, is now entirely exploded. So far as I have been able to ascertain from the inhabitants—some of whom profess to be loyal Union men—EARLY has not sent a single barrel of wheat out of the valley; true, he caused large quantities to be threshed, but not more than was required for the immediate use of his own army. The cornfields are more extended, but the yield of corn will not be one tithe of what it would have been had not two armies passed backward and forward through the fields just when the ears were in the most tempting state to roast or boil. Our men have luxuriated on green corn for six weeks, and serious fears are entertained that so little food remains that there will be much actual suffering among the citizens compelled by circumstances to remain here during the coming Winter. The planters here say that for two seasons since the war commenced they tried the experiment of cultivating as much ground as possible, but it did not pay. The bulk of the crops were taken by the rebels, and paid for in worthless Confederate notes; nearly all the remainder would be taken by the Union troops, and paid for in worthless receipts, so that between the two they got their labor for their pains. This year the absence of laborers has had something to do with the small crop. These facts are well known to all who have taken the least trouble to inform themselves, so that neither the original nor one of the main objects of EARLY in holding the valley could have been to help provision any other portion of the rebel army.

POLITICAL.

I dislike to even refer to political matters in my letters; but circumstances seem to render it necessary. That is, I opine the reading public, that portion interested in the welfare of the country, no doubt will expect to hear something as to how the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN at Chicago was received in the army. It was with no little interest that I looked forward to the announcement of the nomination in different brigades. I speak of the cavalry particularly, for this portion is more or less of the time cut off from the balance of the world, and to get hold of a paper once a week is a novelty, and the possessor thereof an object of great respect. The force was thus situated when a single copy of the Baltimore *American* was received through the hands of some man who had ran the gauntlet of MOSBY'S men from Harper's Ferry to the front. In one brigade a squad of thirteen officers were seated on the ground, under a tree, when the nomination was announced. Seven of these officers were admirers of MCCLELLAN as a military man, but four of them promptly stated that they could not vote for him for the Presidency, believing the interests of the country, with all his faults, required the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN. This, I venture to assert, is about the proportion of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S friends in the army, who will vote for him if they vote at all. On the other hand, the *ex post facto* order requiring officers (who were promoted and mustered in two months anterior to the order,) to serve for three years instead of for the unexpired term of their regiment—the time for which they were last mustered—is being used with great effect against the present Administration. A majority of the officers affected by the order, it is believed would remain in the service willingly, could they have any voice in the contract; but under this order they have no choice but to remain or be dishonorably dismissed the service, as some have already been, for refusing to remain longer than for the time for which they were mustered in. Another disadvantage the Administration labors under in the army is in the fact that the only ably conducted newspaper received regularly is bitterly hostile to everything pertaining to the present Administration. But I am thankful in being able to say that men in the army do not trouble themselves much about politics; and even the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN has failed to create any political enthusiasm, or to disturb the harmony that exists between officers and between privates in the field.

E. A. PAUL.

Arrival from off Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 16,

The United States steamer *Donegal*, from Charleston Bar, 13th inst., with 150 officers, discharged sailors and invalid soldiers, arrived to-day. She passed off Hatteras the steamer *Arago*, with a brig in tow.

Marine Disaster.

INGUISH BAY, C. B., Friday, Sept. 16.

The bark *Sophia McKenzie*, 500 tons, CRAIGER, master, of Belfast, Ireland, from New-York, in ballast, bound to Dalhousie, went ashore in Broad Cove, night before last, during a fog. Crew saved; vessel a total wreck.

THE OPERATIONS IN MOBILE BAY.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

How the Forts and the Ram Tennessee were Captured—Farragut's Pilot—Interesting Particulars.

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, Aug. 12, 1864.

SIR: I had the honor to forward the department on the evening of the 5th instant, a report of my *entrée* into Mobile Bay on the morning of that day, and which, though brief, contained all the principal facts of the attack. Notwithstanding the loss of life, particularly on this ship, and the terrible disaster to the *Tecumseh*, the result of the fight was a glorious victory; and I have reason to feel proud of the officers, seamen and marines of the squadron under my command, for it has never fallen to the lot of an officer to be thus situated and thus sustained. Regular discipline will bring men to any amount of endurance, but there is a natural fear of hidden dangers, particularly when so awfully destructive of human life as the torpedo, which requires more than discipline to overcome.

PRELIMINARY PLANS.

Preliminary to a report of the action of the 5th, I desire to call the attention of the Department to the previous steps taken in consultation with Gens. CANBY and GRANGER on the 8th of July. I had an interview with these officers on board the *Hartford*, on the subject of an attack upon Forts Morgan and Gaines, at which it was agreed that Gen. CANBY would send all the troops he could spare to cooperate with the fleet. Circumstances soon obliged Gen. CANBY to inform me that he could not dispatch a sufficient number to invest both forts, and in reply, I suggested that Gaines should be the first invested, engaging to have a force in the Sound ready to protect the landing of the army on Dauphin Island in the rear of that fort, and I assigned Lieut.-Commander DE KRAFFT, of the *Conemaugh*, to that duty.

On the 1st inst., Gen. GRANGER visited me again on the *Hartford*. In the meantime, the *Tecumseh* had arrived at Pensacola, and Capt. CRAVEN informed me that he would be ready in four days for any service. We, therefore, fixed upon the 4th of August as the day for the landing of the troops, and my entrance into the bay; but owing to delays mentioned in Capt. JENKINS' communication to me, the *Tecumseh* was not ready. Gen. GRANGER, however, to my mortification, was up to the time, and the troops actually landed on Dauphin Island.

As subsequent events proved, the delay turned to our advantage, as the rebels were busily engaged during the 4th in throwing troops and supplies into Fort Gaines, all of which were captured a few days afterward. The *Tecumseh* arrived on the evening of the 4th, and everything being propitious, I proceeded to the attack on the following morning. As mentioned in my previous dispatch, the vessels outside the bar which were designed to participate in the engagement, were all under way at 5:40 in the morning, in the following order, two abreast and lashed together:

Brooklyn, Capt. JAMES ALDEN, with the *Octarora*, Lieut.-Commander C. H. GREEN, on the port side.

Hartford, Capt. Percival Drayton, with the *Metacomet*, Lieut.-Commander J. E. Jenett.

Richmond, Capt. T. A. Jenkins, with the *Port Royal*, Lieut.-Commander B. Gherardi.

Lackawanna, Capt. B. Marchand, with the *Seminole*, Commander E. Donaldson.

Monongahela, Commander J. H. Strong, with the *Kennebec*, Lieut.-Commander W. P. McCann.

Ossipee, Commander W. E. Leroy, with the *Itasca*, Lieut.-Commander Geo. Brown.

Oneida, Commander J. R. M. Mullany, with the *Galena*, Lieut.-Commander C. H. Wells.

The iron-clads *Tecumseh*, Commander T. A. M. CRAVEN, the *Manhattan*, Commander J. W. A. NICHOLSON, the *Winnebago*, Commander M. H. STEVENS, and the *Chickasaw*, Lieut.-Commander T. H. PERKINS, were already ahead inside the bar, and had been ordered to keep up their positions on the starboard side of the wooden ships, or between them and Fort Morgan, for the double purpose of keeping down the fire from the water battery and the parapet guns of the fort, as well as to attack the ram *Tennessee* as soon as the fort was passed. It was only at the urgent request of the Captains and commanding officers that I yielded to the *Brooklyn* being the leading ship of the line, as she had four chase guns and an ingenious arrangement for picking up torpedoes, and because, in their judgment, the flagship ought not to be too much exposed. This I believe to be an error; for apart from the fact that exposure is one of the penalties of rank in the navy, it will always be the aim of the enemy to destroy the flagship, and, as will appear in the sequel, such attempt was very persistently made, but Providence did not permit it to be successful.

PASSING THE FORTS.

The attacking fleet steamed steadily up the main ship channel, the *Tecumseh* firing the first shot at 6:47. At 7:06 the forts opened upon us, and was replied to by a gun from the *Brooklyn*, and immediately after the action became general. It was soon apparent that there was some difficulty ahead. The *Brooklyn*, for some cause, which I did not then clearly understand, but which has since been explained by Capt. ALDEN in his report, arrested the advance of the whole fleet, while at the same time the guns of the fort were playing with great effect upon that vessel and the *Hartford*. A moment after I saw the *Tecumseh*, struck by a torpedo, disappear instantaneously beneath the waves, carrying with her her Commander and nearly all her crew. I determined at once, as I had originally intended to take the lead, and after ordering the *Metacomet* to send a boat to save, if possible, any of the perishing crew, I dashed ahead with the *Hartford*, and the ships followed on, their officers believing that they were going to a noble death with their Commander-in-Chief. I steamed through between the buoys where the torpedoes were supposed to have been sunk. These buoys had been previously examined by my Flag-Lieutenant, J. CRITTENDEN WATSON, in several nightly reconnoissances. Though he had not been able to discover the sunken torpedoes, yet we had been assured by refugees, deserters and others, of their existence, but believing that from their having been some time in the water they were probably innocuous, I determined to take the chance of their explosion.

HOW THE TENNESSEE WAS CAPTURED.

From the moment I turned to the northwestward to clear the middle ground, we were enabled to keep such a broadside fire upon the batteries of Fort Morgan that their guns did us comparatively little injury. Just after we passed the fort, which was about ten minutes before 8 o'clock, the ram *Tennessee* dashed out at this ship, as had been expected, and in anticipation of which I had ordered the monitors on the starboard side. I took no further notice of her than to return her fire. The rebel gunboats *Morgan*, *Gaines* and *Selma* were ahead, and the latter particularly annoyed us with a raking fire, which our guns could not return. At two minutes after 8 o'clock I ordered the *Metacomet* to cast off and go in pursuit of the *Selma*. Capt. WARLEY was after her in a moment, and in an hour's time he had her as a prize. She was commanded by P. N. MURPHY, formerly of the United States Navy. He was wounded in the wrist; his executive officer, Lieut. CONGROVE, and eight of the crew killed, and seven or eight wounded. Lieut.-Commander JOUETT'S conduct during the whole affair commands my warmest commendations. The *Morgan* and *Gaines* succeeded in escaping under the protection of the guns of Fort Morgan, which would have been prevented had the other gunboats been as prompt in their movements as the *Metacomet*. The want of pilots, however, I believe, was the principal difficulty. The *Gaines* was so injured by our fire that she had to be run ashore, where she was subsequently destroyed, but the *Morgan* escaped to Mobile during the night, though she was chased and fired into by our cruisers.

Having passed the forts and dispersed the enemy's gunboats, I had ordered most of the vessels to anchor, when I perceived the ram *Tennessee* standing up for this ship; this was at 8:45 o'clock. I was not long in comprehending her intentions to be the destruction of the flagship. The monitors and such of the wooden vessels as I thought best adapted for the purpose, were immediately ordered to attack the ram, not only with their guns, but bows on at full speed. And then began one of the fiercest naval combats on record. The *Monongahela*, Commander STRONG, was the first vessel that struck her, and in doing so, carried away his own iron prow, together with the cutwater, without apparently doing his adversary much injury. The *Lackawanna*, Capt. MARCHAND, was the next vessel to strike her, which she did at full speed, but though her stern was cut and crushed to the plank ends for the distance of three feet above the water's edge to five feet below, the only perceptible effect on the ram was to give her a heavy lift. The *Hartford* was the third vessel which struck her, but as the *Tennessee* quickly shifted her helm, the blow was a glancing one, and as she rasped along our side we poured our whole broadside of nine-inch solid shot within ten feet of her casement. The monitors worked slowly, but delivered their fire as opportunity offered. The *Chickasaw* succeeded in getting under her stern, and a fifteen-inch shot from the *Manhattan* broke through her iron plating and heavy wooden backing, though the missile itself did not enter the vessel.

Immediately after the collision with the flagship, I directed Capt. DRAYTON to bear down for the ram again. He was doing so at full speed, when, unfortunately, the *Lackawanna* ran into the *Hartford* just forward of the mizzenmast, cutting her down to within two feet of the water's edge. We soon got clear again, however, and were fast approaching our adversary, when she struck her colors and ran up the white flag. She was at this time sore beset; the *Chickasaw* was pounding away at her stern, the *Ossipee* was approaching her at full speed, and the *Monongahela*, *Lackawanna* and this ship were bearing down upon her, determined upon her destruction. Her smoke-stack had been shot away, her steering chains were gone; compelling a resort to her relieving tackles, and several of the port-shutters were jammed. Indeed, from the time the *Hartford* struck her until her surrender, she never fired a gun. As the *Ossipee*, Commander LE ROY, was about to strike her, she hoisted the white flag, and that vessel immediately stopped her engine, though not in time to avoid a glancing blow. During the contest with the rebel gunboats and the ram *Tennessee*, and which terminated by her surrender at 10 o'clock, we lost many more men than from the fire of the batteries of Fort Morgan. Admiral BUCHANAN was wounded in the leg, two or three of his men were killed, and five or six wounded. Commander JOHNSTON, formerly of the United States Navy, was in command of the *Tennessee*, and came on board the flagship to surrender his sword and that of Admiral BUCHANAN. The Surgeon, Dr. CONRAD, came with him, stated the condition of the Admiral, and wished to know what was to be done with him. Fleet Surgeon PALMER who was on board the *Hartford* during the action commiserating the sufferings of the wounded, suggested that those of both sides be sent to Pensacola, where they could be properly cared for. I therefore addressed a note to Brig.-Gen. R. L. PAGE, commanding Fort Morgan, informing him that Admiral BUCHANAN and others of the *Tennessee* had been wounded, and desiring to know whether he would permit one of our vessels under a flag of truce, to convey them with, or without, our men wounded to Pensacola, on the understanding that the vessel should take out none but the wounded, and bring nothing back that she did not take out. This was acceded to by Gen. PAGE, and the *Metacomet* proceeded on this mission of humanity.

As I had an elevated position in the main rigging near the top, I was able to overlook not only the deck of the *Hartford* but the other vessels of the fleet. I witnessed the terrible effects of the enemy's shot and the good conduct of the men at their guns; and although no doubt their hearts sickened, as mine did, when their shipmates were struck down beside them, yet there was not a moment's hesitation to lay their comrades aside and spring again to their deadly work. Our little consort, the *Metacomet*, was also under my immediate eye during the whole action up to the moment I ordered her to cast off in pursuit of the *Selma*. The coolness and promptness of Lieut.-Commander JOUETT throughout merit high praise; his whole conduct was worthy of his reputation. In this connection, I must not omit to call the attention of the Department to the conduct of Acting Ensign HENRY C. NIELDS, of the *Metacomet*, who had charge of the boat sent from that vessel when the *Tecumseh* sunk. He took her in under one of the most galling fires I ever saw, and succeeded in rescuing from death ten of her crew within six hundred yards of the fort. I would respectfully recommend his advancement. The commanding officers of all the vessels who took part in the action, deserve my warmest commendations, not only for the unanimity of zeal with which they had prepared their ships for the contest, but for their skill and daring in carrying out my orders during the engagement. With the exception of the momentary arrest of the fleet when the *Hartford* passed ahead, and to which I have already adverted, the order of battle was preserved, and the ships followed each other in close order past the batteries of Fort Morgan, and in comparative safety, too, with the exception of the *Oneida*. Her boilers were penetrated by a shot from the fort, which completely disabled her, but her consort, the *Galena*, firmly fastened to her side, brought her safely through, showing clearly the wisdom of the precaution of carrying the vessels in two abreast. Commander MULLANY, who had solicited eagerly to take part in the action, was severely wounded, losing his left arm. In the encounter with the ram, the commanding officers obeyed with alacrity the order to run her down, and without hesitation exposed their ships to destruction to destroy the enemy. Our iron-clads, from their slow speed and bad sailing, had some difficulty in getting into and maintaining their position in line as we passed the fort, and in the subsequent encounter with the *Tennessee*, from the same causes, were not so effective as could have been desired; but I cannot give too much praise to Lieut.-Commander PERKINS, who, though he had orders from the department to return North, volunteered to take command of the *Chickasaw*, and did his duty nobly.

The *Winnebago* was commanded by Commander T. H. STEVENS, who volunteered for that position. His vessel steers very badly, and neither of his turrets will work, which compelled him to turn his vessel every time to get a shot, so that he could not fire very often, but he did the best under the circumstances.

The *Manhattan* appeared to work well, though she moved slowly. Commander NICHOLSON delivered his fire deliberately, and, as before stated, with one of his 15-inch shot broke through the armor of the *Tennessee*, with its wooden backing, though the shot itself did not enter the vessel. No other shot broke through her armor, though many of her plates were started, and several of her port-shutters jammed by the fire from the different ships.

The *Hartford*, my flagship, was commanded by Capt. PERCIVAL DRAYTON, who exhibited throughout that coolness and ability for which he has been long known to his brother officers. But I must speak of that officer in a double capacity. He is the fleet Captain of my squadron, and one of more determined energy, untiring devotion to duty, and zeal for the service, tempered by great calmness, I do not think adorns any navy. I desire to call your attention to this officer, though well aware that in thus speaking of his high qualities I am only communicating officially to the department that which it knew full well before. To him, and to my staff in their respective positions I am indebted for the detail of my fleet.

Lieut. J. CRITTENDEN WATSON, my Flag-Lieutenant, has been brought to your notice in former dispatches. During the action he was on the poop attending to the signals, and performed his duties as might be expected—thoroughly. He is a scion worthy the noble stock he sprang from, and I commend him to your attention. My Secretary, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Acting Ensign L. H. BROWNELL, were also on the poop, the latter taking notes of the action, a duty which he performed with coolness and accuracy.

Two other Acting Ensigns of my staff (Mr. BOGART and Mr. HEGINBOTHAM) were on duty in the powder division, and, as the reports will show, exhibited zeal and ability. The latter, I regret to say, was severely wounded by a raking shot from the *Tennessee*, when we collided with that vessel, and died a few hours after. Mr. HEGINBOTHAM was a young married man, and has left a widow and one child, whom I commend to the kindness of the department.

Lieut. A. R. YATES, of the *Augusta*, acted as an additional aid to me on board the *Hartford*, and was very efficient in the transmission of orders.

FARRAGUT'S PILOT.

The last of my staff, and to whom I would call the notice of the department, is not the least in importance. I mean Pilot MARTIN FREEMAN. He has been my great reliance in all difficulties in his line of duty. During the action he was in the main-top, piloting the ships into the bay. He was cool and brave throughout, never losing his self-possession. This man was captured early in the war in a fine fishing-smack which he owned, and, though he protested that he had no interest in the war, and only asked for the privilege of fishing for the fleet, yet his services were too valuable to the captors as a pilot not to be secured. He was appointed a first-class pilot, and has served us with zeal and fidelity, and has lost his vessel, which went to pieces on Ship Island. I commend him to the department.

OFFICERS PRAISED.

It gives me pleasure to refer to several officers who volunteered to take any situation where they might be useful, some of whom were on their way North, either by orders of the department or condemned by medical survey. The reports of the different Commanders will show how they conducted themselves.

I have already mentioned Lieut.-Commander PERKINS, of the *Chickasaw*, and Lieut. YATES, of the *Augusta*. Acting Volunteer Lieut. WILLIAM HAMILTON, late commanding officer of the *Augusta Dinsmore*, had been invalided by the medical survey, but he eagerly offered his services on board the iron-clad *Chickasaw*, having had much experience in our monitors.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. P. GIBAUD, another experienced officer in iron-clads, asked to go in one of these vessels, but as they were all well supplied with officers, I permitted him to go on the *Ossipee*, under Commander LE ROY. After the action he was given temporary charge of the ram *Tennessee*.

Before closing this report there is one other officer of my squadron of whom I feel bound to speak—Capt. T. A. JENKINS, of the *Richmond*, who was formerly my Chief of Staff, not because of his having held that position, but because he never forgets to do his duty to the Government, and takes now the same interest in the fleet as when he stood in that relation to me. He is also the commanding officer of the Second Division of my squadron, and as such has shown ability and the most untiring zeal. He carries out the spirit of one of Lord COLLINGWOOD'S best sayings: "Not to be afraid of doing too much; those who are, seldom do as much as they ought." When in Pensacola he spent days on the bar, placing the buoys in the best positions; was always looking after the interest of the service, and keeping the vessels from being detained one moment longer in port than was necessary. The gallant CRAVEN told me only the night before the action in which he lost his life: "I regret, Admiral, that I have detained you, but had it not been for Capt. JENKINS, God knows when I should have been here. When your order came, I had not received an ounce of coal!"

I feel that I should not be doing my duty did I not call the attention of the department to an officer who has performed all his various duties with so much zeal and fidelity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The Semi-Official Designation of Gen. Butler's Command—Departure of Released Union Prisoners—The Heroic Determination of Our Soldiers—Probabilities of a General Exchange of Prisoners—Release of a Colored Chaplain—How Major Mulford Treats with Mr. Ould—Promotions—The New Railroad.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, "ARMY OF THE JAMES," Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1864.

Heretofore I have dated my correspondence "Headquarters, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, in the Field," but I never did so without

truce-boat was up the river three or four days at Aiken's Landing, a sort of neutral ground between our lines and the enemy's, near Dutch Gap. At this point Maj. MULFORD, the Assistant Agent of Exchange, went ashore, unattended, riding into the rebel territory, with his white pocket-handkerchief flying from his riding whip, stuck in one of his riding boots. Maj. MULFORD is at home with flags of truce. He has been carrying them for two years or more, and knows precisely what to do, and has no fear of the rebel pickets, with whom he has established a sort of freemasonry, and who treat him kindly, offering to share their mouldy corn bread and maggoty bacon with him. (I may remark, parenthetically, that judging from the specimens whom I have occasionally seen at the Provost-Marshal's office—pickets, I mean—I would rather be excused from giving them the chance of shooting at me, as the Major does every time he enters the lines, because I have no faith in their intelligence, and it requires *some* intelligence to understand that a solitary horseman, with a white pocket-handkerchief flying from his boot-leg, is the bearer of a flag of truce.) Having got among the pickets, the Major explains his business, and rebel Commissioner ROBERT OULD is sent for, and the Major plays with Mr. ROBERT OULD sometimes three days at a time, making headquarters in a tent, or else entertaining with their presence some lone widow whose husband is away in the army, and paying board and lodging expenses in Confederate funds. During these days which Major MULFORD spends among the rebels, his time is altogether devoted to business. He has a great deal of work to do—first, in having those immense mill for our prisoners brought up from his boat; afterward in arranging, as in this last instance, for the exchange of invalids; then in inquiring into special cases, such as hostages, &c., and there is little time left for indulging in private conversation. Indeed, if there were time for purely private talk it is not likely that either of the "high contracting parties" would indulge themselves. Maj. MULFORD keeps his mouth shut on all subjects except the business on hand, and Commissioner ROBERT OULD does the same. So they get along nicely together, and in the intervals of conversation zealously smoke their pipes of Killikinick. Above all things these two men—the one a zealous, shrewd, quiet man, full of sympathy for his suffering countrymen in the rebel prisons, and earnest in his endeavors to aid them, and the other equally as zealous in the bad cause, both personally having the highest regard and respect for each other—carefully *refrain* from talking on the war, the condition of the armies, the prospect of peace, and kindred topics which must be uppermost in their minds. I have drawn the veil aside that the public might look at these truce interviews, and I am not sure that Maj. MULFORD will like it; but if I have said too much, or stated the matter unfairly, I ask him to excuse me. On going up the river, on this occasion, the Major thoughtfully carried with him a number of the comfortable ambulances, used in our army for the transportation of the sick and wounded; and in these vehicles the exchanged invalids were carried from Cox's Landing, on the James, where they were brought by a rebel boat from Richmond, across the neutral ground, between our lines, to Aiken's Landing, where they embarked for Annapolis, thence as soon as possible to go to their homes and friends.

There have been two promotions recently of general officers which give much satisfaction to the army, and are certainly well deserved. Brig.-Gen. A. H. TERRY, commanding First Division of the Tenth Army Corps, and Brig.-Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL, Chief Engineer of Gen. BUTLER'S Department, are appointed Major-Generals by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in this campaign. Gen. TERRY has been in the service from the beginning of the war, serving as Colonel of the Third Connecticut Regiment in the first battle of the war at Bull Run, and bringing his command from the field in perfect order. After returning from the three months' service with this regiment he took command of the Seventh Connecticut, and was assigned to the Port Royal, S. C., expedition. His regiment did a large part of the work of reducing Fort Pulaski, and for his services the President gave him a Brigadier's stars. Then he commanded the coast defences from Port Royal to Key West; afterward led his brigade at the hard-fought battle of Pocotaligo, in September, 1862, and subsequently served with great distinction in the capture of Morris Island and the siege of Fort Sumter. When the Tenth Corps came into Gen. BUTLER'S Department, Gen. TERRY came with it, and during its encampment at Gloucester Point was in command during the absence of Gen. GILLMORE. In all the battles on the James—Richmond Turnpike, Drewry's Bluff, Deep Bottom, and in numerous affairs of less magnitude—Gen. TERRY has been an active participant, and his skill and valor have established for him a high military reputation. Thoroughly a student of the art of war, both in theory and practice, and, in addition, a gentleman of great culture, he is more than ordinarily fitted for the dignity thus graciously bestowed upon him. The honor conferred upon WEITZEL is not less deserved. A graduate of West Point, the war found him a Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps. He served first in Virginia, and afterward in Louisiana, where he was promoted in the Autumn of 1862 to be Brigadier-General. He did much to reclaim the lower parishes of Louisiana from the rebels, and was distinguished for the part his division took in the reduction of Port Hudson. Knowing his worth, Gen. BUTLER applied for him to take a command in the Eighteenth Corps, and during the present campaign he led a division also at Swift Creek, Port Walthall, Richmond Turnpike and Drewry's Bluff, that was famed for its hard fighting. WEITZEL, "the lion-hearted," as he is often called, was then detached from his division and made Chief Engineer on the staff of Gen. BUTLER, and, under his direction, the formidable defences at Bermuda Hundred are the marvel of engineering skill that they have been made. His Major-General's double stars will shine with lustre upon worthy shoulders, and his comrades in arms will welcome him heartily to his new rank when he returns from his home in Ohio, whither sickness, the result of overwork, has temporarily taken him.

The enterprise of the Yankee army is prodigious. This fact cannot be gainsaid when it is duly considered that a branch railroad has been constructed from the old City Point Railroad to Warren's position on the Weldon road—a distance, I believe, of about eight miles. The first train ran on Sunday last, carrying all kinds of supplies, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and a few Whitworth rifle-bolts—the first from our troops and the last from the rebels. The track of the road, with a wonderful disregard of ordinary obstacles, is laid over ravines upon trestle-work, and courses up and down dale, through swamps and over everything in the way of its straight aim for WARREN'S front. Some of the ties are just placed on the ground, and the rails strapped on—an expeditious mode of construction, which rather astonished an acquaintance of mine in the artillery camp of the Second Corps. He went peacefully to bed one night without seeing the first sign of a railroad, either in ties, rails or engines, and was awakened the next morning by hearing a locomotive screech through his camp. He fancied there had been diabolic practiced upon him.

Major GEORGE S. DODD, an excellent officer, has just been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the James, vice Lieut.-Col. HOWARD ordered to Washington for duty. H. J. W.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE—A SAD TRAGEDY.—The quiet town of Galesville, Washington County, was thrown into considerable excitement yesterday morning by the discovery that Mrs. TOMS, wife of the Baptist minister of that place, boarding at Mrs. FIELDING'S, had committed suicide. It seems that she had been ill, and the family had been attending her during the night, the latter part of which she became quiet, and all had retired. About 5 o'clock she got up, telling her husband she felt better, and would go down and assist Mrs. FIELDING about the breakfast, which, as she often did, excited no suspicion. About half an hour later the husband rose, and on joining the family, found that his wife had not been seen. Search was immediately made, when it was found that she had gone to the barn, taken the halter from the horse, then fastened him to the stall, by the circingle, then repaired to the carriage-house, where, mounted upon a barrel, she had fastened the halter over a beam (one of the strong pieces) taking one turn with the other end of the halter round her neck, kicked the barrel from under, and was launched into eternity. The body had sometime previous disclosed symptoms of temporary derangement, which her friends had hoped had been overcome.—*Troy Times, Sept. 11.*

VOICES FROM THE ARMY.

UTTERANCES OF THE FIGHTING MEN.

THE ONLY WAY TO ACHIEVE PEACE.

Patriotic Speech by Gen. Cutler, of the Iron Brigade.

The following characteristic speech was made last week before the Union League Club by Gen. CUTLER, of the "Iron Brigade," who has been long identified with the Army of the Potomac, and who recently distinguished himself at the battle of Reams' Station. At the conclusion of the regular business of the evening, the General was introduced to the Club by Capt. NOYES and Mr. WARREN, who had been appointed a committee for the purpose, and was cordially welcomed on their behalf by Mr. JOHN JAY, who temporarily occupied the chair. The General was greeted with enthusiasm, and a reference to his recent services in the seizure of the Weldon Railroad, a success which, among the recent achievements of the war, ranks next in importance to the capture of Atlanta, called forth warm applause.

In response Gen. CUTLER, with the hearty frankness and simplicity of a soldier, expressed his views of the grumbling peace men of the North, of the true meaning of the Chicago platform and of the duty of loyal citizens.

His remarks were frequently interrupted by cheers, and at their close a happily expressed vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. GEORGE C. WARD, was unanimously adopted.

GEN. CUTLER'S REMARKS.

MR. PRESIDENT: Accept my thanks for the very cordial reception I have met here this evening. It always gives me pleasure to meet good, true and loyal men, and especially now, and here, where my ears have heard other sounds than the voice of patriotism and loyalty. Sir, I have heard more complaining, more repining and more disloyal talk in one day, since I came North—yes, in one hour—than I have heard in the army in three years. Why is it? It is because we have traitors North as well as South, and they desire to make their treachery felt in the coming elections, to get possession of the Government again. It would be impertinent in me to tell you and those gentlemen what they should do, or how they should conduct the coming campaign.

But, Mr. President, the efforts to embarrass the operations of the army and the Government, to misrepresent the cause of the struggle, are so constant, persistent, and wicked, that I cannot forbear urging upon you the necessity of constantly keeping the true issues before the public mind. A convention assembled at Chicago the other day, representing what claims to be the Democratic party. That convention, or at least the part of it which sat in Chicago, was presided over by the man whose election as Governor of New-York was cheered in the camps of the rebel army two years since. The other part I believe was run by Gen. N. SANDERS. That convention made nominations and put forth a platform. One part of that platform I propose briefly to consider. It is the resolution demanding, not an armistice, for that would presuppose a resumption of hostilities at a given time, but a *cessation* of hostilities, with a view to a *peaceful* settlement of those troubles. No more fighting, and this it is proposed to have done on the part of the Government which has been assailed. This proposition means, and it can mean nothing else but submission to the rebels. They have asked for no cessation of hostilities. The party which does must ask for terms of peace. Did ever any man or set of men make a more infamous, disgraceful and cowardly proposition than that. Go to JEFF. DAVIS, and ask terms of peace. Suppose he says, "Recognize our independence." Do they intend to do it? Suppose he says: "We will come back as we were, but you must send back to Slavery the two hundred thousand black men you have in your army, and all the other slaves who have escaped and become free." Is it proposed to do that?

What do they propose to do with the rebel debt? Pay it? Will DAVIS and the other rebels voluntarily agree to pay their share of our debt? No. Perhaps it is understood with DAVIS to repudiate the whole debt, repudiation being one of *his* virtues. One fact is evident, that this peace plank in the platform is perfectly acceptable to Southern rebels; it is satisfactory to all rebel sympathizers North. I have been told by delegates to that convention, that the WOODS, VALLANDIGHAM and that ilk, had no influence; that they were played out. I do not know that it concerns us whether they had influence or not, but it does concern us to know that the convention adopted their principles, put them in the platform and made them a part of the Democratic creeds. That sort of playing out is no doubt very agreeable to them.

I am asked how these nominations and the platform will suit the army? It is unquestionably true that Gen. MCCLELLAN had great personal popularity in the army, but in my judgment no man is so pure or so popular as to get the vote of the soldiers with such a platform. The men composing the army are intelligent; they are brave; they are not traitors. They went out there to fight for freedom in its broadest sense—to crush out the rebellion. Do you think these men will consent, after three years' fighting, to lay down their arms and ask the pardon of JEFF. DAVIS? Will they forget the groans of their fellow-comrades? I do not believe it. Will they vote for the cowardly policy of any temporary expedients which shall shift the trouble from us to another generation? It is an insult to expect it. The army want peace, but they want a peace which shall be honorable—as lasting as time—one which shall preclude the *possibility* of another rebellion like this. *They* know that there is but one way to have such a peace, that is by compelling those in rebellion to lay down their arms and ask for it. If you expect those who have fought your battles, *who know what war is*, to support a platform which is so satisfactory to the rebels—which is cheered in their camps, you have underestimated their patriotism and love of liberty.

The Sentiment of the Army—A Frank Letter from a Fighting Man.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed copy of a letter from my son, an officer in a New-York regiment, to a friend, I forward to you, in the hope that you might think it worthy of a place in your valuable paper.

Respectfully, yours, C. C.

"Since my last letter, the 'Old Second Corps' has had two or three tough tussles with the rebel army, and though at the last affair at Reams' our two little divisions, numbering only 7,000 men, were worsted, still a damage was inflicted upon the 'Johnnies' from which it will take some days to recover. But it was a terribly hot place for a while. We lost from our little battalion but a few, comparatively speaking, but, to tell the truth, I thought several times my time had come, either for 'Libby,' or a cold Virginia bed. Well, you perceive that our 'Boss,' ULYSSES, although commanding an army totally used up, according to rebel papers, North and South, still holds on to his position here with rather more than an iron grasp. Perhaps the enemy have got the Army of the Potomac where JOHNSTON had SHERMAN, viz.—just where they wanted him. We shall see. The redoubtable U. S. G., with a specimen of indomitable Yankee perseverance, has already laid out a railroad to transport supplies from City Point to WARREN'S position, a distance of 20 miles. This looks very much like an evacuation of his position, and giving up the campaign as a bad job.(!) At least so it looks to rebel sheets at Richmond and New-York, and surely the croakers at home should know!

You speak of the hard lot of the soldier—of my spending my best days in positions not appreciated, &c. Not appreciated by whom? By Copperheads and traitors at home, for whom not a spark of sympathetic feeling exists in the bosom of a single soldier in our armies? A heavy loss, truly, is their appreciation! I differ with you in what you say. I enlisted for a certain purpose, and that purpose is still as strong in me as ever. We, as an army, care not for the sympathy of any but the Government we are bound and sworn to sustain. Personal appreciation and sympathies are disregarded—this is no time to think of them, though, Heaven knows, the knowledge that a large portion of our countrymen are opposed to the Administration, and endeavoring by all possible means to overthrow it, gives us a heavy heart.

I did think at one time that my first vote would be a Democratic one, but since the publication of the platform nominating MCCLELLAN, I am determined to support the opposite candidate—not from any party motives, for you are aware I never was a 'Republican,' but because it will be a death blow to the rebellion to elect Mr. LINCOLN.

This is no time to think of an armistice, or cessation of hostilities,—hold no convention of States. Let us now, while our grasp is at their vitals, drive them to an unconditional surrender. Atlanta is ours!—we are firmly established in the heart of the rebellious States. Fifty thousand more men would enable GRANT to overcome all obstacles here. Let us therefore not talk of a peace till it can be conquered.

JEFF. DAVIS has avowed himself an enemy to all peace propositions not embracing the recognition of his Confederacy, and shall we, calling ourselves Americans, then make the first advance to a peace, which would bring us nothing but dishonor, after the thousands of lives laid upon the altar of our country, slain in a *useless war*? God forbid it! I have talked rather plainly, but I have become so disgusted lately with the talk of the Copperheads at the North, that I wished to unburden myself to some one. My ideas are those of *the army*; thousands around me express the same feelings every day. I trust, for the honor of the United States Army that Gen. MCCLELLAN will show in his first speech that our once loved Commander-in-Chief disapproves of the infamous Chicago platform.

We have had fine weather lately, and being in camp again, I think we shall manage to gain once more a little in weight and flesh; hard marches and hard fighting are not conducive to anything more than *fighting weight*. C.

A Soldier's View of the Political Situation.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter from which the inclosed extract is made was written by an intimate friend, whose prominent position in the Army of the Potomac has afforded him facilities for correct observations enjoyed by but very few.

Although the letter is strictly private, yet I have taken the liberty to ask publication for the "extract" in your valuable journal, thinking it may encourage some "weak knees" and "faint hearts" in this hour of our country's peril. P. S. ELY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES } OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND, } CITY POINT, VA., Sept. 10, 1864.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You conclude that I am well pleased with military life; but let me assure you that this is not the reason that has so long held me in the field, subject to all the hardships of a soldier's life.

It is rather the same spirit that prompted me to enlist at the first sound of the bugle as a private soldier. The work that was then before us is in part yet before us; at least it is not yet finished, and I count it the duty of every young man to give all he has, even his life's blood to the sacred cause of his country if so much is required to save it from ruin. It was in this spirit that I entered the service, and I have never ceased to feel that such was not only my duty but my privilege, and acting upon this I have never been absent from any important engagement fought by the Army of the Potomac, but have added the strength of my feeble arm to the weight of the blow delivered upon the rebellion. I am conscious that I am sacrificing much by leaving my profession so long during the best years of my life, but what is that when compared with the advantages to the human race to be obtained by conquering this rebellion and establishing upon a sure and stable foundation the principles of Republican Government. It is not to this day nor age that we are responsible for the issue of this war, but to all peoples in every age; for I could not wish to survive the downfall of this great and good Government. I do not want the Union restored upon the basis of the Constitution *as it was*. It has been already washed with too much patriot blood to leave the original stains upon it. If there are yet blots upon that instrument, that must be washed clean with blood. There is no better time for blood letting than the present, while our swords are unsheathed.

It is not among the soldiers who fight, and bleed and die with a smile playing upon their countenances that you hear complaints of the hardships, the sufferings and horrors of war.

They are brave men, all, and meet death cheerfully when in the line of sacred duty. Among all the thousands upon thousands of wounded men I have seen upon bloody fields, I have never yet heard complaints of their lot. When, on the other hand, I have been North, I have heard the veriest cowards complain of the hardships of war, and bitterly upbraiding the authorities because they have not ceased to fight long ago—that it is demonstrated we can "never conquer the rebellion," &c. After hearing so much of this in the North, you cannot wonder that letters like yours, that breathe the true spirit of patriotism, are welcome to us in camp. The victories at Mobile and Atlanta gave much encouragement to this army, and the news was hailed with quiet though profoundest satisfaction. I think there was not a man who did not feel stronger to fight for his country from hearing of the victories achieved by his comrades.

None despise with more bitter loathing the acts and the actors at the Chicago Convention than soldiers. Each man asks himself, "have I been fighting three years, suffering with wounds and privations, and long marches, but to have a proposition made by such a body of men, for unconditional peace, a dishonorable peace, just as we are about to strike the fatal blow that is to set the hated Confederacy reeling." On that that unholy band of cowards and traitors that met at Chicago to "compel a peace," might be swallowed up at once, and so rid the world of the worst enemies of mankind. That cunning devil of a PALLADIAN, in his letter of acceptance, to smooth over the platform, is too transparent. Although he was once the loved and admired commander of this noble army, and his memory is still dear to those who knew him best as a Commander, yet I have heard but few uphold him in his acceptance of a nomination made by a convention that had the effrontery to tell soldiers that all their work in toil and sweat and blood shall go for naught. Many who had unbounded faith in his patriotism now begin to doubt very seriously.

If the army vote is to decide the election, I believe it is a foregone conclusion that "Honest ABRAHAM," whom everybody dare trust, will be our next President.

There is a feeling that we are now doing well and might do much worse, and that before election day this army will have accomplished much toward breaking the rebellion. True, as you say, the great loyal heart of the nation turns to us with increasing interest, and it would seem abiding faith, and let me tell you that that confidence and faith will not be disappointed; for when the great hammer that is *here* raised over the rebellion, falls, there is no more Confederacy left. Gen. GRANT does not win a success for a day, but for all time. He is a man of very peculiar mould. No temporary success slates him—neither does a reverse seem to depress him. He seems as immovable as a rock and not capable of being moved as other men are.

I have watched him on many fields when other able Generals showed signs of deepest concern, yet his countenance remained unchanged; and one not knowing him would have said, "That old fellow don't seem to care much." He seems to look beyond the day, and watching his chance to make one clear move into the "kingrow."

A Word from the Soldiers.

—An Ex-Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry, residing at Grand Rapids, Mich., wrote to Major FITZGERALD, an old Democrat, to learn if that regiment could not be induced to vote against Mr. PERRY, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. Major FITZGERALD'S reply was accompanied by a letter written by Col. MIZNER, commanding the regiment. He said:

"We know full well that the South is struggling solely for independence, and that NO PEACE will be consented to—that there will be no cessation of hostilities until the Southern Confederacy is recognized and acknowledged, unless the LOYAL people respond promptly to swell the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Southwest to CRUSH FOREVER the traitorous foe. Every available man and boy in the South is arrayed against us in the last desperate hope of success. The entire rebel force is concentrated at Richmond, Petersburgh and Atlanta, and now is the hour to strike the final blow. Swell our armies under the last call, and the rebellion will be known only in the history of the past. Does any one in the North in his heart believe for a moment that the South entertained the idea of peace except upon the basis of separation? It cannot be. Separation and dissolution have been the avowed purpose of the South for the last twenty years, deeply plotted by the consummate villain and arch traitor JEFF. DAVIS. The spirit of CALHOUN was but resurrected and made manifest at the Charleston Convention, and yet we have wiseacres at home who fight and battle upon paper, who tell us they only can save the country; whose press is daily teeming with discouragement, misrepresentation and falsehood, exulting at our discomfiture and sad with weeping when we succeed, descanting upon our successes and magnifying our failures. They do us no harm, but make us cling more closely to the ship that is to save the Republic. They have no sympathizers in the army, as they will learn to their entire satisfaction at the Ides of November, and when the storm shall have passed and loyalty shall have resumed its sway, where will be this traitorous faction known as 'Peace Democrats?'"

Maj. FITZGERALD wrote:

"I am now, and always have been, a sincere, unwavering, and conscientious Democrat. I voted and labored for the election of the lamented DOUGLAS; and till lately had hoped to be able to do likewise for that accomplished soldier, gifted though untried statesman and honest patriot, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. Through good and evil report, through weal and woe, sunshine and storm, the Army of the Cumberland—as that of the Potomac—affectionately and unfalteringly clung to him as the hope and future representative of the nation. But since the postponement of the Chicago Convention—a result brought about through the influence and invidious wiles of that traitorous faction denominated 'Peace Democrats'—I, in common with my compatriots in the army, and our hopes dashed to the earth, and turn consolately to our saddened hearts. The events of the past few weeks have forcibly convinced me that that there is now no *Democratic party* in the nation—no pure central point around which the honest masses can rally. In my boyhood's days, when studying the principles which should govern and guide my after life, I learned it to be the Democratic creed to go shape my political action that it would redound to the honor, glory and welfare of my adopted country; that it was the paramount duty of all patriots to seek to promote the general welfare of the masses—to maintain, at all hazard and cost, the unity of the States—to look upon as enemies all who, in time of war, failed or refused to stand by and support and defend the nation's flag. So long as memory brings me back, I can remember seeing emblazoned on Democratic party banners the patriotic words, '*My country, right or wrong*!' '*Right or wrong, my country*!' Now is it now? How is it at a time when those patriotic mottos mean more than mere words? Does VALLANDIGHAM, does LONG, do the WOODS and BROOKES, and LEVI BISHOPS and PUGHS, inscribe them on *their* colors? Why has the unity and indivisibility of the States been abandoned? Why the holy creed of JEFFERSON, JACKSON and DOUGLAS been recanted? If national unity and greatness have proven conducive to our great glory and prosperity in the past, why waste blood and bone and treasure now, if its preservation be not worth the offering and the sacrifice?

The 'party,' as it exists to-day, has not, that I can see or learn, from its representative presses and 'orators,' any fixed principle, any platform, or recognized or able leader. If only masses war upon the Administration, upon Mr. LINCOLN, forgetting that there are national interests at stake, compared with which LINCOLN and JOHNSON, or anybody else, are less than dust in the balance. It endeavors to obscure the *real* question at issue by the perpetually carping upon the 'nigger,' thereby indirectly supporting and, as far as it can, endeavor to perpetuate a bastard aristocracy. It ignores the palpable fact that God Almighty seems to be breaking up the serfdoms of the world, and that the African system must go by the board in order that free institutions may have a new development—a new birth of liberty. * * * My opinion, therefore, is that Mr. PERRY, young though he may be, will receive the votes of a great majority of good and true Democrats in the army."

Engravings, etc.

TIME OF PEACE AND TIME OF WAR. Painted by Sir EDWIN LANDSEER. Etched by A. DICK. Engraved by G. W. POPELWHITE and A. G. CAMPBELL. Printed by H. PETERS. New-York: JOSEPH LAING, No. 107 Fulton-street.

In pictures of this kind LANDSEER is a universal teacher, and his lessons reach those who would be deaf to any more formal method of instruction. The original paintings of "Peace" and "War" are well known as among the chief ornaments of the English School Department of the British National Gallery, to which they belong as a portion of Mr. VERNON'S bequest. They are among the most suggestive works of the master, morally, and indicate a finer feeling in the selection of appropriate incidents of the most simple kind than some of his more coarsely literal representations. Those who have seen the originals need not be told that their manual execution is perfect, and as much of this technical excellence as could be reproduced in his engraving, is admirably rendered in the two noble plates just issued by Mr. LAING. They certainly rank among the finest efforts of American Engravers, and we only hope that his enterprise may be so successful as to induce him to reproduce other first-rate works now practically shut out from the reach of the people by the operation of high import duties and the temporary disturbance of the currency. The finest rooms in the country are not too good to receive additional ornament from engravings like "Peace" and "War" on their walls.

Mr. SCHAUS, of Broadway, has sent us a copy of a very pretty French lithographic representation of the naval engagement between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*, off Cherbourg, on Sunday, the 19th of June last. The *Kearsarge* is riding proudly on the wave, while the *Alabama* has reached that crisis in her career when she was about to be engulphed in the briny waters. We are sorry to see some historical inaccuracies in this picture, which should have forbidden its introduction into this country. For instance, although the *Alabama* is sinking, and the wretched pirates are scrambling about its deck, or rolling about in the sea, the *Kearsarge* is represented as vomiting red blazes from the mouths of its cannon upon its perishing adversary. Now, we know that this false statement was an invention of the rebels, and that the only ground they had to base it upon was the fact, that in the heat of the action one or two shots were fired after the hoisting of the white flag, but before it was discovered by Capt. WINSLOW. Again, though the *Alabama* certainly hoisted the white flag of surrender—though this fact is as well ascertained as the fact that there was a fight at all—no such white flag appears upon any part of her in this picture. It is all wrong to spread and perpetuate historical blunders and secession falsehoods in this manner.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, to-day, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PROGRAMME, SEPT. 17, 1864.

PART I.
Park March.
1. Overture to "Fra Diavolo".....Auber
2. "Adelaide".....Beethoven
3. "Casino" Polka.....H. B. Dodworth

PART II.
4. Grand March, "Triumphale".....Gollmick
5. Overture to "Midsummer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn
6. Promenade.....Farbach
7. Grand selection from "Ill Barbier di Seviglia".....Rossini

PART III.
8. Quickstep from Norma.....Bellini
9. Bell Polka, Mazurka.....Rampel
10. Scotch Quadrille.....Jullien
11. Medley Quick-step, "Ella Leene",..H. B. Dodworth

National Pot Pourri.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 16, 1864.

$29,000 U. S. 6s, '81..R.	108	50 Metrop. Gas.....	130
20,500 U. S. 6s, '81....C	108⅜	100 Am. Coal Co.....	89⅞
25,000 do.....	108⅜	250 Mar. Min. Co.....	43
55,000 U. S. 6s, '67.....C	103⅝	do.....	43⅛
5,000 U.S. 6s, '67.....	128	500 do.....	43⅜
10,000 U S. 6s, '68..R.	120	100 do.....s30	43
1,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	97⅜	200 do.....s30	43⅛
500 do.....	97⅜	200 do.....s30	43⅜
65,000 Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April.	111	600 Erie Railway.....	105⅜
15,000 do.....	110⅜	850 do.....	105⅝
23,900 U.S. 6s,1-yr..C.	94⅛	200 P.Ft.W.& Ch..b10	108
35,000 do.....	94⅜	75 do.....	108
4,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '74.	109	400 do.....	107⅜
5,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90..	59⅜	500 do.....	107⅞
10,000 Va. State 6s.....	60	250 Erie R. Pref.....	108⅜
2,000 North Ct. St. 6s..	61	200 Hudson Riv. R.s10	117⅜
1,000 Michigan 6s, iss. H. & St. J. R..	87	100 do.....s10	117⅜
30,000 O. & M. Cer.....	43⅜	100 do.....s10	117⅜
1,000 Hud. R.1st M. Bs	117	100 Nor. & Wor. R.....	108
2,000 Hud. 2d M. 6 P.	124	400 Reading R.....s10	130
10,000 P.Ft.W.&C.3M	95	600 do.....	130¾
10,000 Tol. & W.2d.b60	90	200 do.....b30	131
5,000 Mariposa 1st M.	92⅜	15 Mich. Central R.	134⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....	126¾	200 M. S. & N. I.....	81⅜
200 do.....s30	126⅞	400 do.....	81⅝
10 Fourth Nat'l B....	94	400 do.....	81¾
20 Ocean Bank.....	99	300 Ill. C.R. Scrip	127⅜
300 Canton Co.....	33	500 Cleve. & Pitts.....	110¼
		100 Cle. Col. & Cin R.	170

150 do.....	33⅜	100 Chic. & N. W.....	52⅜
125 do.....	34⅞	100 do.....	52⅝
124 Del. & H. Ca. Co....	190	25 do.....	53
1550 Cum. Coal Pr....	65	350 C. & N. W. Pf....	84⅜
100 do.....b10	65⅜	100 do.....	84⅜
500 do.....	65⅞	100 do.....	84⅝
100 do.....b15	65⅜	200 do.....b30	85
100 do.....b15	65⅞	200 Chic. & R. I. R....	107¼
100 Wyom. V. Coal.....	80⅜	400 do.....	107⅝
800 Bucks Co. Lead....	¾	100 do.....b30	107⅞
100 Quicksilv. Pf.....b10	82	200 Mil. & Pr. du C. b10	94⅜
200 do.....	82	100 Clev. & Tol.....	124⅜
100 do.....b15	82⅜	100 Alt. & T. H. R. s10	54⅛
400 do.....b15	82⅜	100 A. & T. H. R. Pref.	70¾

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C	108⅛	200 Erie Railway.....	105
1,000 do.....	108⅜	500 do.....	104⅞
1,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	109⅜	100 do.....b10	105
1,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	97	1100 Reading R.....	129⅜
30,000 Treas. N., 7 3-10		100 P., Ft. W. & C.....	107⅜
Conv. Apl.. C.	110⅞	900 M. S. & N. I.....	80⅜
41,000 U. S. 5s, 1-yr..C.	94⅜	600 do.....	80⅝
30,000 Ohio & M. C....	43	500 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	126⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R....s30	125¾	500 Clev. & Pitts.....	110
100 do.....	126	400 do.....	110¾
200 Cumb. Coal Pr....	66	600 Chic. & N. W.....	51¾
200 do.....b15	64⅛	100 do.....b30	52
200 do.....	64⅜	100 do.....b30	51⅞
200 Quicks. M. Co.....	81¾	900 Chi. & N. W. Pr....	84
100 Hudson R. R....	116⅜	100 Chi. & R. I.....	106¼

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C..b10	43⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R..s3	80⅜
20,000 do.....b10	43⅜	100 do.....	80⅜
500 Cum. Coal.....	64	1000 do.....b3	80⅜
100 do.....	64⅜	100 do.....	80⅜
100 do.....	64½	200 do.....b3	80⅜
200 do.....b3	64⅝	1000 do.....s3	80⅜
200 Quick. M. Co.....	82	1000 do.....	80⅝
800 do.....b15	82⅜	200 do.....	80⅝
100 do.....b10	82⅜	300 Chi. & R. I. Island..	106⅜
100 do.....b10	82⅝	200 do.....	106⅝
300 Erie Railway....c	105¼	100 Chic. & N. W. R....	51⅝
200 do.....s3	105⅜	100 do.....s3	51⅞
300 H. Riv. R. ex-d...s3	117	100 do.....c	51⅝
200 Reading R.....	129⅜	100 do.....	51⅝
200 do.....	129⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr..s30	84
200 do.....s3	129⅞	100 do.....s10	84
300 Ill. Central....c	127⅛	100 do.....b5	84⅜
200 do.....s3	127	300 P., Ft. W. & C....	107⅜
100 Cleve. & Pitts.....	110⅜	100 do.....	107⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold.....s3	225¼	200 Chi. & R. I. R..s3	106⅜
50 Erie R.....	104⅜	300 do.....b3	106⅜
100 do.....b5	104⅜	300 do.....	106⅝
100 do.....	104⅜	100 do.....s10	106¼
100 do.....b3	104⅜	100 Ch. & N. W. R. Pf.b10	84
100 Hud. Riv. R.s.-d.s10	116⅜	200 do.....b4	84
200 do.....	116⅜	200 do.....b5	84
100 do.....	116¾	30,000 Ohio & M. C.....s3	42¾
100 do.....s10	116	10,000 do.....	43¼
900 Reading R.....s3	129⅜	100 Cum. Coal Co.....s3	64
200 Ill. Cen. R.....	126⅜	100 do.....	64⅜
200 do.....s10	126⅜	100 do.....b15	64⅜
250 M. S. & N. I.....	80⅜	100 do.....s3	64⅜
100 do.....s30	80⅜	200 do.....b3	64⅝
300 do.....s3	80⅝	100 do.....b10	64⅜
100 Chi. & N. W.....s3	51⅜	100 do.....b10	64⅜

FRIDAY, Sept. 15—P. M.

There is a weaker market for Gold and Exchange to-day than on yesterday by 4@5 ℔ cent. The Gold Room speculation is decidedly downward, though rather free from excitement as compared with the early days of the week. A good many *short* contracts made at the close of the previous week have been covered, and the deliveries of cash Gold rendered comparatively easy, which was not the case two or three days ago. The Currency rates for Exchange on London are 243@245 ℔ cent., and the Gold rates 109½@109¾ ℔ cent. The business in Bankers' Bills for Saturday's mail is chiefly on the Gold basis, leaving the Bankers free to resell the Gold in the market—which, in most instances is done—or to ship it if not able to cover their drawings satisfactorily with Merchant or other transient Exchange at a fair profit. It is somewhat noisable that the great fall of about 30 ℔ cent. in Gold has not perceptibly increased the Export demand, although the decline is accompanied by a full supply of Gold hitherto hoarded in Bank or lodged in the Treasury Office, awaiting disbursement on the Fall interest for the Public Debt.

The ease in the Money market to the Stock Brokers, acknowledged on the Street yesterday, and noticed in our last report, is even more generally felt to-day. And there is a decided preference shown for the employment of balances, temporarily, on Stocks, at 7 ℔ cent. over the purchase of Merchant paper at 8@10 ℔ cent. A third class of lenders buy Treasury (Currency) Certificates at 9½@9¾ ℔ cent., or Gold-bearing 5 or 6 ℔ cent. Stocks of the United States, at rates, which, in Currency, on the present market for Gold, are equal to

lbs. and bbls. at 23¼c.@24¼c., the latter an extreme, and 500 pkgs. September delivery, buyer's option, at 24¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is in demand at $21@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$19 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; sales of 370 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$33 ℔ tc. Beef Hams 48c.@53c. for poor to prime, and 53c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet at 19c@27c. ℔ lb.

RICE—is quiet at former prices, including Rangoon at $14 75@$15 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Continue in limited demand at irregular prices. Sales since our last, 210 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19¾c.@22c., and 125 boxes Havana, part at 20½c.@21½c. ℔ lb. Refined continues inactive and nominal, at 23c.@28½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 115,000 lbs. at 18c.@18¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $1 81@$1 82, closing at $1 82 ℔ gal on.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 200 bbls. Copper Ore on private terms; 325 tons Logwood at 10s; 40 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; 45 hhds. Tallow at 15s., and, by steamer, 350 boxes Cheese at 35s. For London—100 bbls. Shoe Peas at 1s. 10½d.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; also, by steamer, 350 pkgs. Butter and 200 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Glasgow, by steamer, 600 boxes Cheese at 50s.; 14,000 bushels Wheat on private terms. For Antwerp—50 hhds. Tobacco at 35s. For Hamburgh—1,500 boxes Extract Logwood on private terms. For a Mediterranean port—a bark, with heavy Pipe States, at $55.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Wash't'n	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept. 28	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Oct. 12	New-York	Havre
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton
Erin	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Damascus	Sept. 1	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Dublin	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	Sept. 6	Liverpool	Halifax.
City of London	Sept. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Sept. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Sept. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For the Pacific Coast.

Golden Rule.....Sept. 24.....New-York.....Nicaragua

For New-Orleans.

Evening Star.....Sept. 17.....New-York.....New-Orleans
Yazoo.....Sept. 16.....New-York.....New-Orleans
Roanoke.....Sept. 19.....New-York.....New-Orleans
Morning Star.....Sept. 24.....New-York.....New-Orleans

European Mails.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Washington*, will close at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, will close at 10 A. M. to-day.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, will close to-day at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mails.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....6:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PARTIES WISHING TO MAKE a pleasant and economical arrangement for board through the Winter, can be accommodated in a small family residing within an hour's ride of the City, on North River Railroad. Also, a furnished cottage to rent. Particulars will be given in person by addressing C. D., Box No. 429 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS a pleasant room and closet, and partial board, with genteel private family, or where but few boarders are taken, and where the comforts of home may be enjoyed. Address W. P., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, stating terms for board, without dinner, except on Sunday, light and fire.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, DAUGHTER AND son, wish to obtain a second floor of a good, well-located house, between 14th and 42th sts. and 4th and 7th sts., with good cook. References exchanged. Address with terms, with and without private table. Box No. 1,379 Post-office. Three good rooms would answer.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. S., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF a house three rooms deep, for a family of four adults, with a room or servant, location, between 4th and 6th avs. and 14th and 4th sts.; private family preferred. Address C. D., Box No. 140 *Times* Office. References given and required.

$7 TO $14 PER WEEK FOR BOARD AT Dupont House, Pud-on-st., opposite St. John's Park; beautiful and central location. Transient board, $2 per day. Also, rooms without board. Watchman all night.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A LADY, DESIRING a home in a private family, would be happy to teach French, English and the elements of music, if required, as a partial or an entire remuneration for board. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 300 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR ONE OR TWO single gentlemen, may be had, with a private family residing near the City Hall, having a large, well furnished room and closet attached, with gas, bath, &c. Address C. Box No. 1,465 New-York Post-office.

ELEGANT ROOMS—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE house, 6th-av., near 6th-av. Hotel, with or without board, or private table; respectable parties, of high standing, willing to pay liberally for elegance and comfort, may address M. L. N., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A FEW single gentlemen, desiring a cheerful home in a family, may find such by calling at No. 157 West 38th-st. Unexceptionable reference required. Terms moderate.

ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR AND the front parlor of No. 34 West 25th-st. to rent, furnished. Private table if desired. Also, rooms for gentlemen with breakfast.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, OCCUPYING a new modern house, will let two large rooms to an agreeable party or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Address C. L. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES to let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 34 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a good board in an American family; location between 14th and 29th sts. and 6th and 3d avs. Address L. B. H., No. 36 Vesey-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a pleasant house with a small family, may be had at No. 38 University-place.

BOARDING.—A FEW FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons can be accommodated with board in a pleasant location in Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. For particulars, address Mrs. J. W., New-Jersey.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WIDOW lady wishes to take a child to board, one about two or three years old preferred. Apply at MRS. EVANS, No. 330 West 28th-st., near 11th-av., for three days.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with handsomely furnished apartments, in a first-class house, by calling at No. 61 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Partial board if desired.

NO. 58 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Furnished rooms, without board, for gentlemen only. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 11th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A ROOM, OR SUITE OF ROOMS, at No. 16 Clinton-st., convenient to ferries.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST., A SUITE of three rooms on second floor, convenient to ferries.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 5th-av., New-York; No. 131 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Oct. 1. Commence in Brooklyn on TUESDAY, Oct. 4. Young ladies and children at 4 P. M. Gentlemen at 8 P. M. For terms, &c., call for circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 361 Broome-st.—L. DE GARMO BROOKES will open his Academy TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1864. All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons. LADIES meet Tuesdays and Fridays, 3 to 5 P. M. GENTLEMEN, Tuesdays and Fridays, 7½ to 10½ P. M. CHILDREN, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 5 P. M. Ladies' Primary Classes instructed by Mrs. Brookes. Private Lessons at all hours not occupied by classes. OPENING SOIREE WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21.

IF YOU WANT TO ECONOMIZE IN BUYing a watch, go to the original JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway, and examine his stock. Silver Watches, $10 to $30; Gold, $35 to $250.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

HAY FOR SHIPPING.
The subscribers are now prepared to fill orders for hay baled by the celebrated Dederer Press. Size of bales 2.x 3½, and 47 inches long, with an average weight of over 400 pounds. For shipping, this is far the most desirable hay that can be obtained. It can be stowed in a vessel to as good advantage as flour or pork, and its solidity is such as to preclude damage to any extent by water.
CORNISH & CONGDON, No. 538 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA DIAMOND JEWELRY—mounted in solid 18-kt. gold, so closely imitated as to deceive the most expert judges of the real diamond of the most beautiful designs. They must be seen to be appreciated. They produce the same effect as the genuine diamond, and cost one-fifth the price.
ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

LAW BUSINESS.—I TAKE GOOD CASES IN all courts, and have no fee until I gain the case. Divorces obtained in all cases allowed by law in any State. Advice free. M. HOWES,
Attorney and Counsellor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND Silver, Fancy Goods, in job lots, bought for cash at the highest market price or exchanged.
ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK, THE only reliable one—ESPECIALLY for males. $1. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION.—THE DEDICATION OF THE M. E. Church, Hunter's Point, will take place next SABBATH. Dedicatory services by Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. MCALLISTER; at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. F. BOOTH. The Sabbath following, Sept. 25, the Brooklyn Praying Band may be expected to hold their services during the day and evening.
BENJ. WILSON, Pastor.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., Rev. C. D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services on SABBATH, Sept. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend, for whom seats will be provided. Mr. MURRAY'S discourse in the evening will be in response to the President's request for Thanksgiving last Sabbath, then postponed on account of the weather.

A SECOND DISCOURSE UPON THE *Philosophy of Redemption* will be preached by Prof. MATTISON, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M., *Earthly Benefits of True Religion.* Young people especially invited. Preaching on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS following, at 8 o'clock, by ministers in attendance upon the conference.

HANSON-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—BROOKlyn.—Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF will deliver a sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Hanson-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, in answer to the question—*What is the Duty of Christians in the Pending Presidential Canvass?* Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner Henry and Scammel-sts.—SUNDAY, Sept. 18, services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, Rev. B. I. CORNELIUS, Rector. Seats for all.

FOURTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK, who is engaged to supply the pulpit of the 16th-st. Church, corner of 3d-av., will commence his labors on SUNDAY, the 18th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. ROBERT M. SOMERVILLE, OF Nova Scotia, will preach in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. A. STEVENSON,) 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up for the Christian Commission.

WEST 44TH-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 8th and 10th avs. Preaching TO-MORROW (Communion Sabbath), by the Pastor, Rev. G. CAMPBELL, at 10½ in the morning, and by Rev. R. P. PARKERSON, of Harlem, at 7½ in the evening. All are invited.

THE TRUE CHURCH, OR COMMONWEALTH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION.—Meetings on SUNDAY, at No. 161 8th-av., corner of 18th-st., at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free, and contributions of 5, 10 or more cents, as persons may be disposed, taken up in aid of the cause.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 37 New-Bowery, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. During the last three weeks 502 children have been enrolled. Several have been sent to good homes in the country. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. H. MCILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., between 6th and 6th avs.—SUNDAY, Sept. 18, MORNING services in French by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND AVENUE CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder BARNETT MATTHIAS, at 10½ A. M. Subject, *The loss of the Soul.* At 3 P. M.—*The power of principle.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their regular meeting in Calvary Baptist Church, on 23d-st., near 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Interesting exercises may be expected.

A UNION PRAYER MEETING IS HELD daily at the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, Bible House, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The public are invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. ROCHE. General prayer-meeting at 3 and 7 o'clock P. M., to be conducted by a band of praying brethren. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. — PARKER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. O. KEELER, Pastor, will preach in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

IF THE LORD WILL, THE LECTURE-Room of Clinton Hall (on 8th-st., near Broadway,) will be opened on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., for the preaching of the Word of God by JAMES INGLIS. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—ON SUNDAY services at 7¾ and 10½ A. M.; 3½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and at 7½ P. M. At the latter, Rev. Dr. HOFFMAN will preach.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Rev. WM. R. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½. Afternoon at 3. Love feast. Seats free.

THE GOSPEL WITHOUT POLITICS.—Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker-st., opposite Jones. Preaching by the Pastor, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, Between 3d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 18th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry; services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., one block from 4th-av. and West 11th-st. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services in the Chapel SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Short address and singing by a choir of two hundred children.

AT LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts.—St. John's Park—Sabbath services will be held on the 18th inst. Preaching in the morning at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT MCGONEGAL.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. OSTERMAN.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH —Fourth-st., near 6th-av. Rev. HENRY B. RIDGAWAY, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach (D. V.) in the Presbyterian Church, on 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing-st.—Rev. R. P. AMBLER, of Norwich, Conn., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock evening.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS WILL Reopen on SUNDAY, Sept. 18. Preaching morning and evening, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH, HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., by Bishop SNOW. Seats free. Subject—*The True Doctrine of the Future, of the Earth and of Man.*

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL PREACH in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st. between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY. Services commence A. M., 10½ o'clock. Evening, 7½ o'clock.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL Preach at 3½ o'clock on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—REV. F. D. EAGAR, Assistant Minister of St. Ann's Church, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL FIRST class servants, suitable for private families and first-class private boarding-houses. Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 146 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A MIDdle-aged woman, who has been in that capacity for the last 20 years; private family preferred. Apply for ROSE CONNELIA, No. 231 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook or do housework; prefers a steady place to high wages. Call at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 14 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of children. Apply or address a note 240 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable young woman; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 232 West 15th-st.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse; none need apply without City reference. Call at No. 181 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer, ironer or laundress, or will do the housework of a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 74 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and fine washing, or plain cook and assist with the washing; reference. Can be seen at No. 208 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as children's nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 629 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do housework in a private family. Call at No. 111 Charlton-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, German, who thoroughly understands greenhouse, grapery, flowers, vegetables, and all that is necessary for a first-class place. Apply, for a few days, to A., P. H., Box No. 187 *Times* Office. Best of references given.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO find a good situation for his coachman; he can recommend him as a good and careful groom and driver, and an industrious and capable man. Address H., Box No 505 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN and wife, in a gentleman's place; the man to take charge of a small place; his wife as chambermaid and seamstress; can give the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single man, German; understands his business thoroughly and is not afraid of work; good references. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 79 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a married man, without any incumbrance, who understands his business in all its branches, and can give good reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to the country; has four years' reference from his last place. Address E. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; his wife is capable of doing general household work. Address J. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man, aged 30, where is but two horses. Address J. J., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as janitor in a bank; satisfactory references given. Address JANITOR, Station B, Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 years of age, a situation as clerk in a wholesale house. Address B. H., Box No. 3,226, Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class Finishers, wages $3 25 per day. Application may be made to Lieut.-Com. W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person; but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply. H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.
SEPT. 9, 1864.

WANTED—MEN, EVERYWHERE, TO SELL our elegant new Presidential Campaign Chart, and McClellan Chart, War Maps and Charts, and a great number of new, beautiful and useful Colored Maps, Charts and Prints to suit the times. Nothing else now sells so fast as these. Send for our New Price List and Circular, to H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, SCOTCH OR ENGlish woman to take full charge of a child 3½ months old; must be willing and obliging; references required. Apply at No. 118 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, or at No. 149 Broadway, third floor, on Friday, Saturday or Monday.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE PRINTING business; one that lives with his parents and is just from school. FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse; none need apply without City reference. Call at No. 181 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE JOBBING BLANK-book sewer, with some experience at printed work. Apply to WM. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRUG BROKER'S OFfice, No. 44 Cedar-st.

PROFESSED COOK WANTED.—A FIRST class, professed woman cook, willing to assist in the washing of a small family. Apply before 12 M., at No. 174 East 18th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day. The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.
A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Bellows, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 445 and 447 West 22d-st., N. Y.
The two departments of this school reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, and the undersigned are ready to receive applications on behalf of new day and boarding scholars, on and after Monday, Sept. 5. Programmes can be had at the Institute, and in the bookstores of E. Westermann & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, H. Gercke, Rosalie F. Heumann, E. Koessly.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN Her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 36th-st., on the 24th inst. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Rev. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. MCCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Rev. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MISS YOUNG AND MLLE. MULLER WILL
Reopen their English, French and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1864, At No. 26 East 15th-st., One door west of Union-square.
Information respecting the school can be obtained at the rooms, Sept. 12, 14, 16, 19 and 20, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.
It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.
Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.
REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
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Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

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For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 29 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

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BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-se

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—THE TOODLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MIRIAM'S CRIME—JENNY LIND.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The intelligence from the Army of the Potomac is rather meagre. On Wednesday, our batteries at the front opened heavily on the enemy, in reply to an annoying fire from their batteries on our left. The firing continued nearly all day.

The prize steamer *Georgia* has arrived at Fortress Monroe.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT is on a visit to Washington.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 13th, mentions, in a sarcastic manner, the prevalence of rumors in that city that Petersburgh was about to be evacuated, and that Danville was to be the new rebel base of supplies. There may possibly be more truth in this than the *Enquirer* would like to admit.

An interesting ceremony took place in the Army of the Potomac on the 13th inst., at which three medals of honor were presented by Major-Gen. MEADE to three enlisted men for bravery in capturing colors from the rebels. The medals were presented by Gen. MEADE in person, who made an eloquent address to the brave men. This, as the first presentation of the kind under the recent act of Congress, was an occasion of unusual interest and importance.

A portion of Gen. A. J. SMITH'S forces have been transferred to southeast Missouri, to meet the rebels under Gen. SHELBY, who are invading and ravaging that portion of the State. Gen. SMITH'S troops arrived of at Sulphur Springs, Missouri, yesterday.

The United States transport *Fulton*, from Port Royal, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She reports that the steamer *Connecticut* arrived at Port Royal on the 13th instant, five days from Boston, with recruits from Mobile. She had a bad leak in one of her boilers which required repairing.

The prize steamer *A. D. Vanec* arrived at this port yesterday morning. She was captured on the 10th inst. off New-Inlet, while on a voyage from Wilmington to Halifax, by the United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, after a chase of ten hours. She is 500 tons, British measurement, 300 horse-power, and very fast. She has a cargo of 400 bales of cotton.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *News* of this City states that MR. HIRAM KETCHUM has received a letter from Gen. MCCLELLAN, which will be read at the meeting this evening, in which it is said Gen. MCCLELLAN expresses surprise that any Democrat should find fault with his letter accepting the Chicago nomination.

The price of Gold and currency rates of Exchange on London were 44@5 ₩ cent. lower yesterday. The Government Stocks advanced ¼ ₩ cent. The Railways lost the partial improvement of Thursday. Money easy to the Brokers at 7 ₩ cent., but not so free on cheap on Merchant paper.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise were generally less extensive, yesterday. Flour, Corn, Oats, and Tallow, were cheaper. Wheat, Whisky, Hay, Pork, and Lard, were firmer. Cotton was unsettled. Very light freight engagements were reported.

By the arrival of the *Northern Light*, we have news from South and Central America to Aug. 27. The revolutionary movements in Ecuador, against the Government of President GARCIA, MORINO and Gen. FLORES, still continued. Several of the provinces were in full revolt. The fact that the Spanish Government intends to hold the Chincha Islands till Peru has complied with her demands in relation to the Palambo affair, and disavowed its complicity in the alleged attempt to poison and rob its Minister of his dispatches had caused among all classes in Peru the highest indignation. The Peruvian Secretary of State rejects the propositions of Spain, in a circular to its diplomatic agents agents abroad, but there are indications that his Government will, in the end, be compelled to yield. A plan had been matured to blow up the Spanish flagship. A serious fire occurred at Valparaiso on the 9th ult.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the steam-tug *B. B. Sanders* exploded her boiler in the East River, off the foot of Corlears-street, and was so badly shattered that she sank in a few minutes after. The Captain of the tug, named GEORGE SMITH, and four of the crew were drowned before assistance could reach them. The pilot of the *Sanders*, JAMES DOYLE, was thrown over a hundred feet, and alighted upon a floating spar under the stern of a vessel. Both of his legs were broken and he also received internal injuries. He was rescued by the crew of a tugboat named the *Olive Baker*, taken ashore, and thence to the New-York Hospital, where he died last evening. One man whose name is unknown, and who was in the pilot-house with the pilot at the time, escaped with slight injuries. He is the only one of the seven on board whose life was saved. An inquest will be held on the body of the pilot, DOYLE, to-day, when probably the causes that led to the catastrophe will be revealed.

D. W. WILDER, Esq., who for six years has been connected with the press of Leavenworth, and who, as editor of the *Conservative* has justly acquired a reputation as one of the spiciest and most vigorous writers in the West, has dissolved his connection with the *Conservative*.

The Louisville *Democrat*, of Sept. 14, says that when the guerrillas boarded the Bardstown train, several gentlemen handed over their watches and money—amounting to about $4,000—to a lady upward of fifty years of age, who was on her way to this city. She managed to escape unmolested by the guerrillas, and, with others, walked eight miles to the Lebanon Junction, and arrived in Louisville Monday afternoon with her booty.

The police of Wheeling, Va., are on a strike. Several months ago they requested an increase of pay. Finding the City Government disinclined to accede to their demands, they have refused to do duty any longer, and the city is without its usual guardians. Highway robberies are, in consequence, of nightly occurrence.

Says the Nashville *Union*, of the 14th: "Gen. ROUSSEAU arrived in this city last night. His campaign has been one of the most laborious of the war. He looks well, however, and ready for any new emergency which may arise.

The Renomination of Gov. Seymour.

Gov. SEYMOUR was renominated with acclamation; and it is with acclamation that the nomination is welcomed by Union men. It is an excellent thing that the Opposition candidate for our highest State office is to be a man so completely understood. What we have had to fear most is deception. The Copperheads, since their unfortunate candor at Chicago, have taken to dissembling. They are trying to cajole the people with new war professions. They have now discovered that here is their only possible chance of success. But whatever mischief might have come of this is averted by such nominations as this of SEYMOUR. Party professions amount to nothing, where the candidates have a thoroughly known character. No display of false colors would lure a merchantman, when SEMMES himself was seen on the quarter-deck.

Gov. SEYMOUR is the Chicago platform and MCCLELLAN'S letter rolled into one. He is the embodiment of that kind of Copperheadism which is intensely anti-war in spirit, yet never so in form; which is of very harmless aspect, and yet full of deadly poison. No man has been more intent on a "cessation of hostilities" than he, and yet no man has oftener cried for "the Union at all hazards." The Union party could have no more dangerous opponent, were he now a candidate for the first time. But he has clearly shown what he is as a Governor, and in the face of his record, there is no such thing as his deceiving the people. It is not too much to say that there has never been a gubernatorial term in this State which has filled the public heart with bitterer disappointment or keener shame than that now expiring. It is a living picture of the meanest sort of faction—malice without courage, mischief without responsibility.

Gov. SEYMOUR was originally elected on false pretences. The cry which carried him into power was for "a more vigorous prosecution of the war." In his speech in Brooklyn, ten days before his election, his language was: "the destinies, the honor, and the glory of our country hang poised upon the conflict in the battle-field; it is the duty of every man who loves his country to see now that the whole measure of his influence is thrown in that battle-field on the side of the flag of the Union." But when elected his first message was devoted not at all to inspiring the people with the spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice for the maintenance of the war, but to stirring up bitterness against the Government by all manner of fault-finding, and to exciting the jealousy and ill-will of the great States toward the small, with particular reference to New-England. The whole document was a studied effort to break down the moral power of the Government, and to embitter loyal States against loyal States. Its factious spirit straightway took shape in a systematic attempt by his partisans to keep the Assembly unorganized for four weeks, so as to prevent the election of a United States Senator on the day prescribed by the State Constitution, and finally in an irruption of a gang of bullies into the hall of the Assembly with an intent to overawe and intimidate the representatives of the people from the discharge of their duty. Gov. SEYMOUR refused to protect the Assembly, and thereby virtually countenanced the revolutionary proceeding.

In the same seditious spirit he wrote in May his memorable letter to the Vallandigham meeting in Albany, suggesting a suspension of the war because VALLANDIGHAM had been tried and convicted. In the same spirit was his speech at our Academy of Music on the Fourth of July, in which he set forth the failures of the war in the darkest colors, with express intent, it seemed, to demoralize and depress the popular mind to the greatest degree possible, and to fit it for such terms of peace as LEE, then in Pennsylvania, might soon proffer; and in which, too, he did his worst to excite hate and contempt of the Government, and ominously declared that this condition of things could not be borne, and would be resisted. In the same spirit, when, as a natural consequence, the draft riots broke out ten days afterward, he virtually sided with the mob against the Government, hurrying off his Adjutant-General to Washington to demand that the draft should be stopped, applying to Gen. BROWN to permit no attack by the troops of the Government upon the mob, even then full at its work of murder, pillage, and havoc; making a speech to rioters in which he styled them his "friends," and which was of such a character that they greeted it with cheers, and then went straight to a renewal of their deviltry with greater fury than ever. In the same spirit was his persistent effort to break up the police force, and render it an anti-war organization. In the same spirit were his various essays to bring about a conflict between the State authority and Maj.-Gen. DIX and other national servants. In the same spirit was his assumption to dictate to the Grand Jury a course of action against the Government, followed up by an official rebuke of sheer insolence because the judicial body did not see fit to be made the tool of his seditious purposes.

We say that GOV. SEYMOUR is the best living exponent of what Copperheadism would be in power. It is a fortunate thing that his party presents him again for the suffrages of this great State. It shuts off every chance of deception. It turns the specious resolutions of the convention into litter. It is worth to the Union party any number of arguments, appeals and warnings. The factiousness which in other States has been only syllabled in the air, has, in this State, under the administration of Gov. SEYMOUR, taken a palpable shape. We have had an experimental proof of what Copperheadism, even in its blandest aspect, is capable of being in its development and application. The opposition party of the State, in renominating Gov. SEYMOUR with such zeal, avowed him to be the man after their own heart. Such a disclosure is in itself a defeat.

The Military Aspect.

Appearances in war are proverbially deceptive. The day may dawn in peaceful quiet, and the evening fall upon a field of blood. Operations may seem to have come to a long pause, when suddenly there is the fierce resumption of hostilities. At this moment the general public are quite incapable of forming any opinion as to the chances of speedy activity on the part of either of our two main armies, or what will be the character and direction of the movements which GRANT and SHERMAN will next attempt. It is common to represent SHERMAN'S campaign as closed by the capture of Atlanta. That triumph did, in one sense, end the campaign; but in a large sense, SHERMAN'S campaign cannot be said to be closed until he destroys the army of HOOD. The geographical objective was Atlanta, and that is ours; the real body at which he struck was HOOD'S army, and that has still, in some shape, a vital and substantive existence. It was assuredly fearfully crippled even before the fall of Atlanta, and it staggered back from that place in dismay and panic. But it still waits for the death-blow which will send it reeling into the last ditch, on the verge of which it now stands. That death-blow SHERMAN will, we believe, give it, with energy, before the snows of Winter fall upon the mountains of Upper Georgia.

As to GRANT, some people think he is "stuck." If such were the case, it would be something novel in the military history and career of Gen. GRANT. He has certainly a most difficult and a stupendous work before him. But no one who has read intelligently the rebel articles we have lately given in profusion, will doubt that he is progressing in his work. He is bearing on them with a pressure all but deadly. LEE'S army feels it. Richmond feels it. The entire Southern Confederacy feels it. But it is difficult for careless observers at this point to see it; and the loud and boasting tone of the rebels is calculated to deceive as to the facts. The rebels tell us that GRANT is now receiving heavy reinforcements to his army, and that he is throwing them over to his left. We take their word on both these points; and we base on the fact large hope for a swift-approaching future. If GRANT be properly reinforced, we shall this Autumn see LEE'S army staggering around Virginia, as we now behold the wretched army of HOOD reeling around Georgia.

Gen. Sherman's Last Order.

Gen. SHERMAN has issued an order which will save his army a vast deal of needless and most distasteful labor, and relieve the non-combatant people in and around Atlanta, who still consider themselves "Confederate" citizens, from many of the necessary hardships of the new military administration. He has effected a ten days' armistice with HOOD to enable the non-combatants to go southward, with all their movable effects, including so much of the negro property as may be disposed to go with the other chattels. He does not force negroes to leave with their masters, nor does he adopt the equally inhumane rule of dragging them away from their dear protectors on a spurious plea of philanthropy. He takes the rational and philosophic, and, we will also add, the philanthropic ground, that, except where military necessity clearly requires a different policy to be followed, the negro may be left some choice in working out his own future destiny. That is, that we are not bound by any law of national benevolence to lay theftuous hands on enslaved persons, even for the high object of ushering them into the domain of freedom.

The same broad view of the situation and its attendant difficulties is visible in that portion of Gen. SHERMAN'S order which applies to the whites. Atlanta, we must remember, is at this moment one great military camp. From its situation as the centre of a radiating system of railways, which take in almost every point of the compass, it possesses, even were it not occupied by such an immense army as now holds it, all the essential features of a military post, wherein every sort of civilian duty must necessarily be subordinated to the military requirements of the command. Before our forces took possession of it, it was simply the grand arsenal and military workshop of the Confederacy. Its inhabitants, old and young, were thus necessarily the stipendiaries of the rebel authorities. They lived by the war now waged against the National Government. They prospered in proportion as LEE, and HOOD, and EARLY, and PRICE, and MORGAN made successful havoc among our troops with powder, shell, heavy shot, grape and rifle balls. Deprived of the means of living by continuing these manufactures, and placed altogether out of the reach of any eleemosynary aid from the Richmond Government, after they fell within our lines, what could be done with them? Even Copperhead philanthropy would hardly require of us to put them on the pension list at Washington. And Gen. SHERMAN, with WHEELER & Co. in his rear, has a population to feed quite large enough without taking hold of five or ten thousand so-called non-combatants—half of them volunteer spies for the rebels sure—and feeding them, to the special and timely relief of HOOD'S commissariat.

We do not desire to establish parallels or comparisons between the treatment meted out to non-combatant enemies by the National Government and that dispensed by the military administration of the rebels. But when HOOD raises his howl against the inhumanity of SHERMAN'S order; when the Richmond journals and the secession press here echo that howl, we may as well recall attention to the fact that there is not a citizen loyal to the United States in the whole of the rebel dominions that has not been compelled—provided he could raise a musket to his shoulder—either to take up arms and fight in the rebel ranks, or to forsake property, home and everything dear to him, and become a fugitive from the merciless grasp of the military tyrants who temporarily rule in the Confederacy. It has been loudly proclaimed, time and again, by the rebel press, that there are twenty-five thousand conscript foreigners—which, in rebel parlance, include Union citizens—held to service under the military rule of the South. Desertions from the rebel ranks show that this statement presents no exaggerated estimate of the extent to which those who had every claim to the treatment of non-combatants had been dragged into the unhallowed service of the conspirators at Richmond. Can SHERMAN'S lenient order, which gives the people of Atlanta the opportunity of taking with them every penny's worth of their moveable property, and provides them with the means of transportation, be put in comparison with even the mildest of the rebel edicts directed by DAVIS and his fellows against Union non-combatants? The history of East Tennessee, alone, supplies the answer. SHERMAN has done, not only what is best, in a military point of view, for the cause he is charged to maintain; but he has done what is really best for the people themselves. Atlanta, as a strictly military post, is no place of residence for any but those in the military service; and it can henceforth serve only a military purpose until this rebellion is crushed beyond the hope of resurrection.

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS AND REBEL ANNOYANCES.—The Richmond *Examiner*, judging by the looks of the thing, seems to have stopped its press last Saturday to insert the following terrible paragraph in its issue of that day:

"It is reported that there is little doubt that Grant is receiving reinforcements, and that he is conveying them to his left. Where they come from, or what the object of collecting them on our right can be, is a mere conjecture."

We should think the excited rebel who gained this information, and hastily bore it to Gen. LEE'S headquarters and rushed from thence to the *Examiner* office with it, must have been nearly out of breath when he reached the latter place. The editor's remark in the same sentence shows the speculative condition of mind into which he was thrown by the news. GRANT was receiving reinforcements—little doubt of that. But where did GRANT get them? Did they come from the West?—it couldn't be; from the seaboard?—it was impossible; from the Gulf coast?—No. Were they part of the new levy of troops which the rebels have just shown that "LINCOLN" could not raise? It is illogical to suppose it. Were they negroes, or were they impressed Copperheads, and could it be possible that GRANT had actually conscripted all the ablebodied members of the Chicago Convention? It is an important and puzzling question, truly; but one which we fear cannot be solved at this late hour. And, after all, it is not half so important a matter as "what can be the *object* of collecting them on our right." The Confederate right is on the Weldon Road; now what, in the name of strategy, is Gen. GRANT'S object in throwing reinforcements there? He holds that road firmly already, and has abundantly shown his perfect competency to continue holding it. By the way, let us see now—GRANT has always and on every occasion moved by the left flank, ever since he crossed the Rapidan in May last—hasn't he got through with that wretched work yet? These are terribly maddening questions, and horribly annoying reflections; but we shall doubtless all get at all the facts, ere long, in that entertaining book which will be published in Richmond next year, under the title of the *Backbone of the Rebellion, and how it was Broken*.

Mayor Gunther on Political Economy.

We remarked in Wednesday's issue on the gross misrepresentation made by Mayor GUNTHER, in his recent letter upon the new Emigrant Act. The economical and political utterances which he there makes are, however, even more unfounded. We are informed that immigration will add to the number of those 50,000 operatives in this City who are already "suffering under the oppression of capital." Mr. GUNTHER is himself a capitalist, and, like thousands of his countrymen, has made a respectable fortune by employing certain of these unfortunate "operatives" of whom he speaks. Does he consider the large sums of money which, in the course of years, he has paid out to this ill-treated class as a portion of those "oppressive" dealings to which he alludes? Or does his conscience now accuse him of "oppression," because his income has been measured by thousands of dollars, while that of his laborers was only hundreds? Is he about to propose an equal division of profits between the ground-down victims of oppression employed in the fur-trade and their wealthy employers? The public feel a natural anxiety to know what exactly the oppression may be to which the 50,000 operatives of New-York are continually subject, and what remedy the Mayor of the City would propose. Our worthy Magistrate seems to connect a portion of the wrongs of this unfortunate class with the "inflation of the currency." But when it is remembered that a day laborer gets in the City $2 50 where before he only received 75 cents, and that $3 a day and board will not secure men in the country for the harvest, it is difficult to see what great sufferings these workers can attribute to the currency. In fact, most householders in the City—who may be considered as belonging to the ranks of the oppressors—would in their simplicity have concluded that the oppression was mostly on the other side—that laborers charged a price far in advance of the rise in values, and did their work indifferently at that. And how increased immigration is to injure this class, as is urged by the Mayor, is certainly a point not easy to make clear to the common mind. Hitherto, our laboring class has welcomed the immigrant, and even aids his coming by money advanced, which, in the aggregate, amounts to millions of dollars per annum. Every one here knew the simple axiom in political economy that labor is one of the sources of wealth, and that the whole country would be the richer for additions to its producers, and therefore each individual be the better off. Our operatives have hitherto understood that our cheap railways and canals, our immense improvements and buildings for the public and individuals, are due to the fact that we have had so much labor supplied us continually from Europe.

Besides, every intelligent laborer here knows that the most of immigration to America, always flows to the West and the rural districts, from the inducements held out of cheap land.

With new labor given to agriculture, our City operatives get bread and pork and beef cheaper. They have the most reason of any class to promote immigration.

No labor in America is pressed down to its utmost line of competition. We have plenty of room for every kind of operatives. We can pay them well—better now in proportion than the salaried classes. And the more we have, the more cheap will all articles of consumption become.

To talk of "oppression" of New-York mechanics and operatives, is absurd. Mr. GUNTHER must be fully aware how such appeals will be received by sensible men of all parties. No American mechanics or laborers will be in the least influenced by them. And we shrewdly suspect that he has underrated even the intelligence of his poorest compatriots, if he expects to arouse them against the Government by such statements.

It is the first appearance of our Mayor in public discussions of political economy. We recommend him, in future, greater caution in the arguments he employs, a more simple eye to the public welfare, and less for the ignorant voting population, which he supposes may reelect him.

GEN. HOOKER.—The Copperhead papers have falsely stated that this distinguished officer recently expressed himself decidedly in favor of Gen. MCCLELLAN for the Presidency. We are able to deny the assertion on the very best authority. While desiring to keep aloof as much as possible from political associations, and looking to the welfare of the country from a purely military point of view, Gen. HOOKER utterly repudiates the principles of the Chicago platform and its candidate, and urges the most vigorous and unrelenting prosecution of the war, until the rebels lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance on such honorable terms as the victors may offer to the vanquished. The few vigorous public utterances of Gen. HOOKER are to this effect, and should be sufficient, together with his record in the field, to define his position.

SOUND SENSE IN AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER.—Among our extracts from Southern papers this morning, will be found a sensible, though amusing, article from the Atlanta *Confederacy* of Sept. 1. The sensible part of it is its comments upon the foolish attempts of the Richmond papers to belittle SHERMAN'S progress and his attempts to take Atlanta, prior to its capture, pointing out very forcibly the fact that SHERMAN'S army had advanced from the Ohio River to the Chattahoochee, captured Nashville and Chattanooga, *and held them*.

The amusing part of the article is that in which the editor, after thus berating the Richmond rebels for being over-sanguine, goes on to say that he does not feel despondent. "If Atlanta should fall, there would be cause for such feeling—only he (SHERMAN) will not take Atlanta." This was uttered Sept. 1, and before the next morning's sun dawned the rebel army had evacuated the city, Atlanta was given up to SHERMAN, and the *Confederacy* was migrating to some safer and more congenial spot—decidedly despondent, we must suppose.

THE INCOME TAX AND THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.—A decision recently made in the United States Circuit Court in this District, in relation to the Income Tax, will be of interest to all persons who hold stock in Express Companies. It has been claimed that the dividends received upon stock in such companies were exempted from the Income Tax. A suit was brought against a collector to test the question, and the court has decided that the dividends are subject to the tax. The opinion will be found in our legal columns. The effect of the decision will be to put the stockholders in Express Companies upon the same footing, as regards Income Tax, as stockholders in railroads and steamboats, and there is no apparent reason why they should not be so.

WHO CAN MAKE PEACE?—JOHN VAN BUREN wrote to the Albany Convention that there were obviously two men who never could make a peace that would be sanctioned by the people, viz.: ABRAHAM LINCOLN and JEFFERSON DAVIS. He did not mention, however, that there are obviously two men who can make a peace, and the only kind of a peace which the people will sanction, viz.: Gen. GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The performance of "Der Freischutz" last evening was excellent. HERR HABELMAN never sung better, and FRAU FABBRINI was, in the second act, most admirable. It was in this opera that the lady made her début, and her first success. The vocal gymnastics necessary for the second part of the aria are not completely at her command, but the memorable slow movement that precedes it has rarely been given with better feeling or more quiet melodiousness. Fraulein CARESA, as *Anna*, displays symptoms of improvement, but her voice yet needs the strength of age. The choruses and orchestra were spirited, and the entire performance gave abundant satisfaction to the audience.

To-day, at 2 o'clock, there will be a matinée, when Gounod's "Faust" will be played entire. We need say nothing in favor of the opera; but for the sake of a possibly "unprotected female," we may state that seats can be secured. The innovation is a desirable one, and will, we hope, be followed by Mr. GRETER'S successors. If accommodation is needed at any time, it is surely when the ladies are expected to patronize any entertainment without their usual attendants.

GEN. DOBLADO.—GEN. DOBLADO and his staff, of the Mexican army, who recently arrived in this City, were entertained by a dinner, at Delmonico's elegant Fourteenth-street establishment last evening.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 16.

RETURN OF MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. LINCOLN, accompanied by her youngest son, returned to this city yesterday afternoon from New-York.

PROMOTION OF GEN. TORBERT.

Brig.-Gen. TORBERT, commanding a cavalry division under Gen. SHERIDAN, has been appointed Brevet Major General for gallantry and meritorious service in the field.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS REPORTED TO-DAY.

Lafayette McIntosh, Co. I, 4th Artillery; Franklin Perry, Co. C, 8th Artillery; Richard M. G. Akins, Co. E, 109th Infantry.

ADMIRAL PORTER.

Admiral PORTER arrived here to-day from the West.

GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 12.

PETERSBURGH, Friday, Sept 9, 1864.

GRANT is still perfecting his earthworks on the Weldon Railroad, and pushing his line slowly to the west of the road.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 16.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER arrived here this morning from the front, on the steamer *Greyhound*. He comes here for the improvement of his health, which of late has become somewhat impaired.

Hon. R. B. CONNOLLY, of New-York, passed through here to-day from the front, where he has been to intercede for the exchange of his son, Lieut. T. J. CONNOLLY, A. D. C., captured on the Weldon Railroad.

Intelligence from the front states that the enemy have been annoying our lines on the left for some time past, and Gen. GRANT'S batteries opened yesterday morning to put a stop to the annoyance. Heavy firing was kept up all day yesterday. The result has not been ascertained. No doubt the rebel sharpshooters have been silenced.

From City Point.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 16.

A letter received in this city to-day from an officer of Gen. GRANT'S staff, dated City Point, Wednesday evening, says: "I have no stirring news to record to day; but everything looks bright and cheering. Every day we lay here we are weakening the enemy more or less. While their troops are deserting to our lines in droves, we are receiving large accessions of new recruits."

The Eleventh Florida Regiment, which entered the rebel service with 1,100 men, has been reduced, deserters say, to less than 100 by desertions and casualties of war, but principally by desertions.

Among the 78 rebel deserters brought here this morning from City Point, were 15 from that regiment.

The Overland Route.

DENVER, Friday, Sept. 16.

No Indians have been seen on the Overland Route for weeks. Stages will begin to run over it immediately. The Indian scare seems to have ended. Troops are now stationed so as to fully protect the coaches and travelers on the route.

The Political Campaign in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The political campaign is very lively in this State. The Unionists will beat the Copperheads badly in the State election next month.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 16.

Matters in this State are quiet but prosperous. The depression in mining stocks has not affected the work for the actual development in the yield of gold and silver, which continues large. The usual manufacturing interests are now more prosperous than ever.

The political campaign has been inaugurated by a series of meetings by both political parties.

Congressional Convention.

WILMINGTON, Del., Friday, Sept. 16.

Hon. N. B. SMITHERS was yesterday nominated for Congress on the first ballot by the Union Republican State Convention.

Fire in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Friday, Sept. 16—8 P. M.

The north wing of the Inebriate Asylum is now in flames. It is feared that the entire edifice will be destroyed.

The One-Hundred Day Men from Ohio.

COMPLIMENTARY ORDER BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

Gov. Brough:

Pursuant to the President's directions, I transmit to you the following Executive order made by him in acknowledgment of the services of the hundred-day men who, at the opening of the Spring campaign, volunteered their service in the operations of Gen. GRANT. The certificates of services mentioned in the order will be prepared without delay, and transmitted to the officers and soldiers entitled to them. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE ORDER RETURNING THANKS TO THE OHIO VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE HUNDRED DAYS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 10, 1864.

The term of one hundred days, for which the National Guard of Ohio volunteered, having expired, the President directs an official acknowledgment of their patriotism and valuable service during the recent campaign. The term of service of their enlistment was short, but distinguished by memorable events in the Valley of the Shenandoah, on the Peninsula, in the operations of the James River, around Petersburgh and Richmond, in the battle of Monocacy, in the intrenchments of Washington, and in other important service. The National Guards of Ohio performed with alacrity the duty of patriotic volunteers, for which they are entitled, and are hereby tendered, through the Governor of their State, the national thanks.

The Secretary of War is directed to transmit a copy of this order to the Governor of Ohio, and to cause a certificate of their honorable service to be delivered to the officers and soldiers of the Ohio National Guard, who recently served in the military force of the United States as volunteers for one hundred days. (Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NUMBER OF MEN ENLISTED AND BOUNTIES PAID BY KINGS COUNTY.—The Board of Supervisors held a meeting in their rooms in the New Court-house Thursday, at which the Chairman of the Special Committee on Bounties made the following statement, showing the amount of money paid to volunteers and substitutes for the army and navy from Nov. 18, 1863, to Sept. 14, 1864, inclusive:

7,892 volunteers and substitutes, each	$300	$2,367,600
17 volunteers and substitutes, each	275	4,675
35 volunteers and substitutes, each	175	6,125
4 volunteers and substitutes, each	200	800
17 volunteers and substitutes, each	100	1,700
2 substitutes, each	400	800
1 volunteer	335	335
34 volunteers for navy	300	10,200
213 volunteers for navy	200	42,600
227 volunteers for navy, each	100	22,700
124 premiums, each	100	12,400
137 premiums, each	33	5,495
214 premiums, each	20	6,280
3,413 premiums, each	15	51,195
Sundry premiums paid in gross for veterans	—	1,200
	—	4,032
Expenses to date		
Total disbursements		$2,537,657
Amount received from Treasurer		$2,588,000 00
Disbursements as above		2,537,657 08
Balance on hand		$50,342 92

By the above it will be seen that bounties have been paid to 7,906 men for the army and 593 for the navy, making a total of 8,561.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Fulton.

The United States transport *Fulton*, G. M. WALKER, Commander, from Port Royal, S. C., Sept. 13, 11:30 A. M., to Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster, arrived here yesterday morning.

The United States steamer *Connecticut*, Capt. JOHN J. ALMY, arrived at Port Royal, 13th inst., five days from Boston, with recruits, en route for Mobile. She having a bad leak in one of her boilers, would endeavor to repair it before proceeding on her voyage.

The McClellan Meeting To-Night.

A LETTER FROM CAPT. MARSHALL.

The managers of the McClellan demonstration, which is appointed for this evening, have had the cool effrontery to send around a circular, requesting those of our citizens living in the neighborhood of Union-square to illuminate their residences with paper lanterns, &c., "in honor of the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, and the occasion of the great national demonstration." The following is one of the replies sent to the committee:

No. 38 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

Douglas Taylor, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your note of 15th inst., requesting me, "on behalf of a large committee of influential citizens," to illuminate or decorate my house on the evening of the 17th inst., the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, and the occasion of the great National demonstration in Union-square," and requesting a reply.

I would cheerfully unite in any celebration of the anniversay referred to, which should be so conducted as fairly to represent the spirit of devotion to the Constitution, which I believe pervades the great mass of our loyal citizens, especially at this time, when so many of our brave soldiers and sailors are now perilling their lives in its defence under such gallant leaders as GRANT, SHERMAN and FARRAGUT.

But from the programme announced in the newspapers, I find that the "great national demonstration" which you propose is under the auspices of a political party, which at its recent convention in Chicago, declared in favor of the immediate cessation of hostilities against the rebels, thus encouraging them in their assault against the Constitution and the Union, and giving them "aid and comfort" at a moment when all that is needed to destroy their wicked schemes and to restore the old flag over the length and breadth of the land, is a united support of the Government, especially in all its military efforts, by all who love their country.

Under these circumstances I must decline uniting in a demonstration by a party which seems to me to be sailing under false colors when it seeks to exalt the Constitution while practically sympathizing with and encouraging those who have trampled upon its authority, and who choose to plunge the land in civil war rather than submit to its rule.

Yours, respectfully, C. H. MARSHALL.

The Indian War.

THE LATEST FROM GEN. CURTIS

CAMP ON DRY CREEK, Sept. 8, 1864. VIA PLUM CREEK, Sept. 8, 1864.

To Major S. S. Curtis:

Trains are passing through from Leavenworth to Kearney and down to Salt Lake. Escorts are not needed. Have explored up Beaver and Republican to a point on Cottonwood. No buffaloes about here and very few Indians. I am moving eastward.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

Look Out for a Victory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a singular fact that the Union victories at Newbern, New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, Fort Donelson, Chattanooga, Antietam and Atlanta were preceded, within five to fifteen days, by a Fast Day, appointed by JEFF. DAVIS, in the Confederate dominions. The same functionary has again set apart a day for the same purpose, and hence, by parity of reasoning, may we not hail the event as a harbinger of fresh laurels to be won by our glorious army? JEFF. seems to know, intuitively, when trouble is ahead.

OBSERVER.

IT WILL SURPRISE SOMEBODY.—At the rooms of the Colton Dental Association, No. 22 Bond-street, there is a paper eighteen feet long, signed by 950 patients since the 4th of February last, certifying that their teeth have been extracted without pain, and that the effect of the Nitrous Oxide Gas was pleasant. The name, residence, number of teeth and date are given, and it embraces many distinguished ladies and gentlemen. A prominent dentist, who uses chloroform, came to our office and had a tooth extracted by the gas, and had the frankness to write opposite his name, "This beats my chloroform." Such is the unanimous opinion of those who have used both. G. Q. COLTON,

Colton Dental Association, No. 22 Bond-st.

Throat Diseases.—"We would call attention to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." We have found them efficacious in allaying irritation in the throat and bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of public speakers, and others troubled with affections of the throat. They are also an excellent remedy for hoarseness resulting from cold.—*Congregationalist Boston.*

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like Lieut.-Gen. Grant? Because its progress cannot be checked by any opposition.

Why Ought the Counterfeiters of Phalon's NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS to be taken in hand by the United States Government? Because they are issuing bad (s) cents.

How Can You Make a Syrian Tree with the aid of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS? Pour one drop on the inside of your hand, and you convert it into a fragrant palm.

Why Is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like a rich quotation from the *Herald*? Because it is a spicy extract.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

A Sure Cure for Hernia, or Rupture.

WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS," WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"

Is the only Truss in the WORLD that cures this dangerous disease. It is made on a new principle from all others—LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY—NO pressure on the BACK or cord This Truss, with the application of our HERNIA LOTION, is WARRANTED to CURE the most obstinate cases. Pamphlets free for a stamp.

GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,

Manufacturers of GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

Untrimmed Felt and Moleskin Hats,

At Wholesale and Retail,

FOR LADIES, MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS,

At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye Reserve. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st

Family Knitting Machines.

For plain and fancy knitting—simple, durable, and economical—invaluable to families, stores, and charitable institutions. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., Office No. 587 Broadway, N. Y.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy. Therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best arm and leg for soldiers free of charge. 714 B'dway, N.Y.; 1,600 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. J. K. Barnes.

Dunn's Catarrh Snuff, with Proscriptions for its proper use, in every form of the disease. Sold in boxes only, by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry.—The public and the profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in combination with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the lightest, most durable and elastic Denture yet produced, and occupies but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 833 Broadway. Hours 9 till 3.

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble; one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARWICK, No. 40 COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y

Dr. Lighthill has Returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Notice to Druggists.—Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters now retail at 25 cents and 30 cents each; $20 and $24 per gross wholesale.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 226 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies Returning from the Country.—If you wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Burnham's American Business College, Hudson, N. Y. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

PALMER—GIBBS.—On Thursday, Sept 15, at the Central Baptist Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., of Philadelphia, EDWARD C. PALMER, of New-Orleans, and NELLIE MALCOM, only daughter of Joshua Gibbs, Esq., of Brooklyn.

FOX—FOSDICK.—At Jamaica, L. I., by Rev. P. D. Oakley, GEORGE L. FOX and FANNIE C., daughter of Hon. Morris Fosdick. No cards.

STERLING—WILLOWER.—On Monday, Sept. 12, by Rev. Dr. Richardson, of St. John's Church, Dr. H. H STERLING and Miss GEORGIE WILLOWER, both of New-York.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

WALSH—PRENTISS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, WILLIAM W. WALSH and LIZZIE HUNT, daughter of William Prentiss.

DIED.

BREWSTER.—On Friday, Sept. 16, at Newark, N. J., FRANK GILLETTE, third son of the late Ulysses B. Brewster, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the family, on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

BOOTH.—At Oshtemo, Kalamazoo County, Mich., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, W. L. BOOTH, formerly of this City, aged 67 years.

BROWN.—At Yorkville, on Friday, Sept. 16, JOSEPH CLINTON, youngest son of David and Jane Brown, aged 1 year, 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, 88th-st., between the 3d and 4th avs., Yorkville.

DUNCAN.—At Irvington, on Friday, Sept. 16, JOHN DUNCAN, of the firm of John Duncan & Sons, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 19th inst. Carriages will meet the Hudson River Railroad train which leaves Chambers-st. at 2 o'clock P M.; returning leaves Irvington at 5:16 P. M.

JONES.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, at the Highlands of Navesink, N. J., Col. WILLIAM JONES, late Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, in the 67th year of his age.

KELVIN.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 15, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of James Kelvie, and daughter of the late Joseph Robison.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, on Orange-st., opposite 2d-st., Newark, N. J.

☞ Lansingburgh and Troy papers please copy.

KING.—Near Sing Sing, on Thursday, Sept. 15, Rev. JAMES S. KING, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family, and of that of his father-in-law, Henry R. Remsen, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence on Saturday, at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Sing Sing Station on the arrival of the Hudson River Railroad train which leaves Chambers-st. at 2 o'clock.

NOYES.—Near Petersburgh, Va., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, in the 39th year of his age, MOSES G. NOYES, of the 139th Regiment N. G. V.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 Douglass-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

POTTS.—At his residence in the City of New-York, on Thursday morning, Sept. 15, Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church on University-place, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Church and congregation of which he was Pastor, and the clergy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church, corner of University-place and 10th-st., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PATTISON.—On Thursday, Sept. 15, JAMES EDWIN PATTISON, aged 18 years, 1 month and 1 day, son of the late James Pattison.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 23 Ridge-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

QUICK.—On Friday, Sept. 16, MARIA, widow of Tennis Quick, in 95th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 134 West 14th-st., on Monday, the 19th, at 3½ P. M.

RIGGS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 16, at the residence of Mr. Charles K. June, AZARIAH J. RIGGS, formerly of Connecticut, and late of Goldsboro, N. C., aged 46 years.

Funeral at Orange, Conn., on Sunday.

VAN NEST.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 14, ABRAHAM VAN NEST, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 351 Bleecker-st.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 15, ELIAS VAN BENSCHOTEN, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 653 Greenwich-st., on Saturday, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL INDUCEMENTS.

A splendid opportunity for Young Men everywhere to obtain a sound Business Education at

BURNHAM'S

AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Located in the healthy and beautiful city of Hudson, between Albany and New-York, *on the banks of the Hudson River.*

THE BUSINESS COLLEGE is designed by means of a model system of practical training, with sound instruction in *Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Business Arithmetic, Correspondence, Mercantile Law, Political Economy, and the general principles of Trade and Commerce, Higher Mathematics, Modern Languages, and Telegraphing*, to prepare Young Men and Boys for the various Business pursuits of life with the least expense of time and money.

Louis W. Burnham, Esq., Principal and Proprietor, is assisted in the several departments by a corps of eight first-class Professors, Lecturers and Teachers, all men of extentive practical experience.

School-Room and Counting-Room united upon a preeminently popular plan, securing all the practical advantages of each. Every department magnificently furnished with all appliances for Trade and Traffic. THEORETICAL DEPARTMENT and Department of Actual Business connected by Telegraphic and Post-office communication. Two SPLENDID BANKING HOUSES in full operation, supplied with Bank Bills, Checks, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, and all the *modus operandi* of the Banking Business.

Burnham's Business College is enjoying a perfect ovation of success. The cause of which is apparent: there has long been a demand for the right kind of instruction, and this institution supplies the popular want. It is first-class in all its appointments. No commercial college in the land can compete with it in point of thorough and practical instruction. It advertises nothing it does not faithfully perform. Its graduates are skillful and finished accountants, who always secure the best positions in life.

Special Notice.—To persons throughout the country who will interest themselves in our College and send us PLAINLY WRITTEN the names and P. O. address of fifty young men likely to be interested in obtaining a business education, we will forward our *College Monthly* and "HOW TO DO BUSINESS," a manual of practical affairs and guide to success in life.

Particulars—How Obtained.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full and minute particulars relating to the course of study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, will be sent gratis on application to the Principal,

LEWIS W. BURNHAM, Business College, Hudson, N. Y.

PAPER-BAG EMPORIUM.

The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

B. E. CLARK & CO.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR

SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST.,

One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,

Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROBBERS ABOUT!!

No. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.

Messrs. Marvin, & Co.:

GENTS: My store was entered between Saturday night and Monday morning last by some experienced burglars, and both the safes I bought of you were severely tested, by drills and other implements, but preserved all their contents (over $40,000) from the grasp of the industrious villians. They drilled about 15 holes in the two safes, and tried to force back the bolts by a screw-tap and punch and sledge, and afterward put in powder, which blew outward and inward, but the safes were so strong about the bolts and hinges that the doors could not be forced open. I did not purchase these safes as burglar-proof, but I am exceedingly gratified with their strength. As I have been burned out twice within the past three years, and preserved my books in both instances in your safes, I very cheerfully give you my opinion that your safes are the best security there is made.

Yours truly, CHAS. W. BAKER.

The above were our ordinary merchants' safes.

MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway, sole manufacturers of Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster, Fire and Burglar Safes and Bank Locks.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.—THE Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Aug. 12, 1864:

Aug. 16—Mrs. Berdan	$16 00
Mr. E. C. Ely	10 00
17—Rev. C. Sheppard and Mrs. Sheppard, Ellenburgh Centre, N. Y.	10 00
Mrs. Lavinia Fox, Ashford, Cattaraugus Co.	25
19—Children of Willow Place, Nyack—proceeds of Fair. By Mr. J. F. Crowen	10 44
22—J. H., New-York	5 00
23—Major Geo. Metcalf, 1st battalion, R. I. Artillery, Morris Island, through Dr. M. Marsh, Beaufort	
24—Congregation of [illegible] Church, Ontonagon, Mich., through Alfred Meade, Treas.	25 50
25—Sanitary Aid Society, Albany, Linn County, Oregon, by J. Barrows, in gold	38 25
Premium on same	200 00
Contribution from a soldier at Beaufort, through Dr. M. Marsh	100 00
La Pennel U. S. bark Ethan Allen, through Dr. M. Marsh	70 00
26—Miss Hermia Morris and Miss Laura B. Manley, Little Valley, N. Y.	5 00
29—John Storer, Sandford, Me.	50 85
Maryland State Fair (additional) by Wm. J. Alvers, President	20 00
Citizens of Maine	5,000 00
Subscribers to *American Agriculturist*, by Orange Judd	12 00
Aug. 29—Citizens of Maine, by E. P.	1,000 00
Citizens of Auburn, Baker Co., Washington Territory, by Hon. A. Holbrook	173 00
Premium on Gold	200 80
Citizens of Eagle Precinct, Baker Co., Washington Territory, by Hon. A. Holbrook, in gold	317 26
Premium on same	110 28
Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society, Portland, Oregon	174 19
Premium on gold	874 00
Mrs. Henry Low, in currency	590 92
Children of Oroville, Cal., through G. Perkins	942 00
Premium on gold	250 00
Citizens of Santa Clara, in gold	395 00
Premium on same	50 00
In currency	79 00
Mr. Rolofson—Proceeds of Photography, July 4, in gold	66 00
Premium on same	235 00
Horace Tabor, Gibsonville, Cal., in gold	371 30
Premium on same	60 00
Santa Clara College, by Rev. Father Accolti ..proceeds of collection, in gold	94 80
Premium on same	117 25
Hobbs, Gilmore & Co., San Francisco	185 25
Premium on same	100 00
Weaverville, Trinity County, Cal.—proceeds Festival, June 8, by Mrs. H. J. Howe, Chairman	158 00
Premium on same	5,409 49
Citizens of Ames Chapel, Oregon, through James Davis, Portland, in gold	7,167 56
Premium on same	34 50
In currency	54 51
Aug. 29.—Unknown town in Oregon, through Mrs. A. C. Gibbs, Portland, Oregon, in gold	7 00
Premium on same	34 00
John Gale, deceased, San Francisco, bequest in his will, through Henry Edwards	37 92
Premium on same	250 00
Proceeds of ball and festival by Ladies' Committee, Placerville, Cal., through J. Wilcox	395 00
Premium on same	1,677 30
Ladies' San. Com., Petaluma, Cal., by Mrs. T. R. Wilson, Pres.	2,650 13
Premium on same	2,000 00
Citizens of [illegible] City, Lane Co., Oregon, by Mr. D. M. Risdon, Pres. 4th July Com., in currency	3,169 00
Do. do. do. in gold	257 50
Premium on same	201 25
W. S. Day, Auditor, Downieville, Sierra Co., Cal., proceeds of sale of a jury fee, in gold	317 97
Premium on same	333 00
Citizens of Taylorsville, Plumas Co., Cal., by A. T. Blood, Pres. 4th July Com., in currency	526 14
Do. do. do. in gold	136 00
Premium on same	3,370 00
Citizens of Dutch Flat, California, by W. G. Brown	5,334 60
Premium on same	13 50
Citizens of Eureka, Humboldt County, Cal., by L. C. Schmidt, President Sanitary Fund Commission, in currency	21 33
Citizens of Eureka, Humboldt County, Cal., by L. C. Schmidt, President Sanitary Fund Commission, in gold	943 25
Premium on same	58 50
Collection of Universalist Church, Hudson, N. Y., by R. McInstry, for vegetables	92 43
Aug. 29.—Proceeds of Fourth July barbacues of military companies, Napa City, through Mrs. E. Rasterly, in gold	18 00
Premium on same	400 00
Citizens of Portland, Oregon, by Hon. A. Holbrook	632 00
Citizens of Portland, Oregon, by Hon. A. Holbrook, in gold	1,223 00
Premium on same	934 00
Ladies Sanitary Commission of Amador Co., Cal., by Mrs. T. A. Springer, Treasurer, Jackson, in gold	1,476 51
Premium on same	1,033 00
Citizens of Bruce and Pacific Counties, Washington Territory, through Hon. A. Holbrook, in currency	1,632 14
Premium on same	50 00
Citizens of Canemak, Oregon	50 00
Peter Paquet, Oregon City	16 00
Citizens of Lafayette, Yaha County, Oregon	170 00
Citizens of Albany, Linn County, Oregon, by J. Barrows	104 45
Citizens of Unadilla, Oregon, through Mrs. A. Gibbs, Portland, Oregon	1,023 00
Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society, Vancouver, Washington Territory, through W. A. Tromp, Portland	600 00
Citizens of Olympia, Washington Territory, proceeds of 4th July celebration, through S. W. Percival	658 00
Proceeds of San Joaquin Sanitary Fair, through C. O. Barton, T. Anthony and others, for Commodore Stockton, California	10,858 12
Citizens of Fairfield, Solano County, Cal., through Miss S. Pearson	40 00
J. P. Judd, Honolulu, through J. Cartwright	50 00
Citizens of Vallejo, Solano County, Cal., through J. Hillman	655 00
Aug. 30—Cummings & Lockwood	75 00
31—"Wee"	1 00
31—Geo. T. Riley, balance of funds of an Association	19,704 00
Sept. 1—Cash	3 00
3—Proceeds of Lecture by Edw. Kirke, through Mrs. Lydia R. Ward, Bridgeport, Conn	7 75
East Otto Soldiers' Aid Society, New-York, by E. T. Tuthill, Sec	65 00
Albert N. Porter, New-York	300 00
A few boys in Elizabeth, N. J., by S. A. Clark	1 50
10—G. W. B., Jersey City, to purchase tobacco for soldiers	25 00
Cash for Onion Fund, through Rev. J. H. Allen, Northboro, Mass	3 50
Forty-second Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., by J. P. Marquand, Jr., Treasurer	8 65
Cash	25 00
12—Mahlon D. Sands	40 00
13—Collection at Prayer Meeting—by Rev. J. McNair	12 12
Proceeds of Claret consigned to Metropolitan Fair by Mr. De Percy, Switzerland, 22 12s. 6d.	30 10
G. B. M., Jr.	20 00
First Baptist Church, Petaluma	27 00
Premium on Gold	42 69

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.

GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

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TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS

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On and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1864, the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY will run two Daily Express Trains for the West, leaving PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER, 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., with but ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO PITTSBURGH, AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.

This arrangement will allow travellers from New-York to LEAVE TWO HOURS LATER than by other lines, and ARRIVE AT THE SAME TIME AT CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, and all principal points West.

Fare same as by any other route.
Superior sleeping cars on night trains.

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MANUFACTURED BY F. KRUTINA, CONSISTING OF PARLOR SETS, IN ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, BEDROOM SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE AND WALNUT. LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES. All of new designs, and made under my own supervision, at manufacturers' prices, and warranted.

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You can procure of any druggist in this City and vicinity, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croup and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—35 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieving qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

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Two, three, five, eight, ten, fifteen to thirty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, will close at 10 o'clock A. M., and the mails for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at 10½ A. M. at this office on SATURDAY, the 17th day of September, and at the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 9½ A. M.; Stations C and D, 9 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:45 A. M., Station G, 8:30 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND VERY IMPORTANT BOOKS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, By SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

I.

BY PRESIDENT WOOLSEY.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Designed as an aid in teaching and in historical studies. By T. D. WOOLSEY, LL. D. In 1 vol., octavo, $3 50.

The work has an historical rather than a legal cast, and was intended, as its title indicates, for the student of history and of civilization. It is, however, a complete exhibition of the science, and on some points, as the laws and usages of war, fuller than the treatises designed exclusively for the lawyer. [illegible] and statesman. It touches very fully on [illegible] points of the science which the present war has brought [illegible]

II.

ANCIENT LAW,

Its Connection with the Early History of Society, and its Relation to Modern Ideas. By HENRY SUMNER MAINE, with an Introduction by THEODORE W. DWIGHT. 1 vol., 8vo. $3 50.

The *London Quarterly* says: "It is the work of an accurate and original mind embodying the results of much thought and study, expressed in singularly terse, clear, intelligible English."

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READY NEXT WEEK.

I.

RELIGION AND CHEMISTRY;

Or, Proofs of God's Plan in the Atmosphere and its Elements. By Prof. JOSIAH P. COOK, jr. Printed on tinted paper at the Cambridge Press. 1 vol., octavo. $3 50.

The aim of the work is to illustrate, in a popular way, the adaptations of our atmosphere and its constituents in the general scheme of creation, and to show that the great argument of natural theology, as well from special adaptations as from a general plan, may be based wholly on the properties of lifeless matter, thus answering all objections which rest on recent theories or organic development.

II.

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"No pains have been spared to render the matter contained in this book as complete and reliable as the nature of such a work will permit; to which end the most modern and acknowledged standard publications, in the three languages, have been consulted; much care has also been taken in avoiding a confusion of terms, resulting from the variety of names applied to the various articles of trade in the several countries of South America, endeavoring, as often as practicable, to give the denomination most generally accepted throughout these regions and in the Peninsula; and the generous supply of valuable hints and information received from friends of undoubted authority, will contribute in no small degree to secure a hearty welcome for the MERCANTILE DICTIONARY in all commercial classes."

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A vivid and picturesque history of the entire career of these two famous Confederate vessels. Reprinted from the London edition of the private journals, etc., of Capt. Semmes and his officers. Two vols. in one. 12mo, cloth, $2.

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NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

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Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

HENRICUS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an Act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kettell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased; Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Mollis Hunnewell, the Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George L. Simpson, Lewis H. Tappan, John S. Missroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Canton, in the County of St. Lawrence, on the first Tuesday in October next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and the appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for such order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.—Dated Sept. 1, 1864.

CHAS. S. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 6-20 BONDS,
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MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ILL., BONDS.

The person or persons having control of these Bonds is requested to communicate that fact to the undersigned, at Hillsboro, Ill., with an eye to their sale.
HIRAM ROUNTREE, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, in the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof.

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York; and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 8, 1864.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified to meet on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1864, at the office of the Company, in the 6th-st. depot, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purposes of considering and voting upon the question of increasing the capital stock of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors,
F. E. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on the first MONDAY of October, at the office of the company, No. 23 William-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER GOLD MINING COMPANY,
New-York, Sept. 14, 1864.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Gardner Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 17 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS WILDES, Secretary.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Nassau-st., Room No. 6, upstairs, over Park Bank.

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THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS
OF THE
WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Payable June 1, 1883.

These Bonds are the total debt of this Company, and are secured by a first mortgage deed of trust upon the entire road, including its real, personal and mixed property, from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot at Washington, D. C., to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad depot at Alexandria, Va., including the new Long Bridge across the Potomac. The road and bridge are laid mostly with double track and partly triple track of heavy T rail weighing sixty pounds to the yard.

Interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in semi-annual coupons on the first days of June and December at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

A Sinking Fund of seven thousand five hundred dollars is appropriated by law to the redemption of the Bonds.

The charters of the Company are from the State of Virginia, the City of Washington and United States Congress, covering its entire route and valuable privileges.

This road is in full operation, having been lately relaid and rebuilt, and is the great thoroughfare to the South, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and Camden and Amboy Railroads; and it is believed that there is no better security on this market than that offered by these bonds.

Further information can be had of the undersigned, who are duly authorized to dispose of the entire loan in its sums to suit the views of purchasers, and to exhibit the deed of trust and a map of the route from New-York to Alexandria.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st,

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Sept. 8, 1864.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of this company a resolution was passed to fund all the coupons of the company maturing prior to the 1st of January, 1865, it being the expectation to pay that falling due on that day.

Interest at seven per cent. will be allowed on the coupons up to Jan. 1, 1865, and bonds of that date bearing the same rate of interest included in coupons annexed thereto will be issued and exchanged therefor; the coupons remaining in the hands of Mr. C. T. TIMPSON Trustee, as collateral, the lien continuing good.

The bonds are now ready for delivery, and the exchanges can be made at the office of Mr. E. T. H. GILSON, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

C. L. BOALT, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, cor. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 263, 266, 3, 459, 444, 552, 346, 387, 374, 230, 308, 167, 267, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay the same with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said company, Erie place, in the city of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 24th inst., and remain closed until the 12th of October.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York—less Government tax.

JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 13, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway, on and after the 19th inst., free from Government tax.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROVISIONS of the charter, notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the capital stock of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, that they are required respectively to pay, on or before the third day of October next, fifty per cent. of the amount of their subscriptions thereto, at the banking-house of Messrs. Howes & May, No. 30 Wall-st., "under the penalty, for non-compliance, of forfeiture to the company of said shares."

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

THE McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND, NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1864.

The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. (out of the net earnings of the Company, for the month of August,) payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees of the KNICKERBOCKER PETROLEUM COMPANY, STEPHEN CROWELL, Esq., President, have declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Bankers, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

FRED'K. SCHUCHARDT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 2 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of Three Dollars Per Share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the Sheldon and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 26th September instant, at the office of the Company. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order.

JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

NOBLE WELL OIL COMPANY—OFFICE No. 7 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Monthly Dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst.

A. GILBERT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (Ten per Cent.,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. No. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner Varick.
ASSETS.....$1,212,650
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, New-York, Sept. 12, 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the alterations in the banking room having been completed, the regular evening sessions will be resumed from and after this date.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOS. P. COOPER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICES OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 302 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 20th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City 200 tons, more or less, of red ash coal, egg size, to be delivered at such times, and in such quantities, as it may be required in the next seven months.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Coal," and addressed to Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep't. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

1,000 DOZEN CANS CHERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS PEACHES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS BLACKBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS RASPBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS STRAWBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS ASSORTED JELLIES.

The above to be put up in hermetically sealed cans to contain two pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good, strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full, with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent. of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.

1,000 DOZEN CANS OF CONDENSED MILK, to be put up in hermetically sealed cans to contain three pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing. The milk will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent. of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders will state when they can deliver.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HARNESS IRONS.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until Saturday, the 17th day of September, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the Springfield Armory, Mass., Watervliet, Frankfort, or New-York Arsenals, of 6,000 single sets of Wrought Iron Work, for United States Artillery Harness.

The Harness Irons are to be packed in well-made boxes, containing twelve single sets each, being an assortment for four wheel and eight lead horses; and each twelve sets, so packed, will consist of the following pieces:

8 pairs long Hames, complete.
8 pairs short Hames, complete.
6 pairs medium Hames, complete.
48 Trace Clips, with 144 rivets.
4 Double Loops or Eyes
12 Saddle Loops (bent for cantle.)
24 Trace Eyes.
24 Long Chains, with toggles.
4 Breast Hooks.
2 Lee Guards, with ten rivets.
6 Saddle Loops, straight, for riding-saddle pommel.

These harness irons are to conform strictly in pattern and weight to the model sets to be seen at this office and at the Springfield Armory; are to be smoothly finished; are to fill the standard gauges, and each piece is to be made of the size and kind of iron prescribed in the official bill of iron, copies of which can be obtained at this office, at the New-York Agency, and at the Springfield Armory.

All the irons are to be well Japanned—the Japan to be of the best quality, and well baked on. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made, before and after japanning.

The Hames are to be marked with the maker's name, the size, and the letters U. S. A. The latter letters one-fourth of an inch high.

All the pieces are to be put up in proper bundles, properly labelled, and each box is to be carefully packed, as prescribed by the Inspector. The packing-box to be paid for at the Inspector's valuation.

Deliveries are to be made at the rate of not less than sixty sets per day, commencing on the first day of October, 1864, next.

Failure to deliver at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of iron work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work specified per day.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated Sept. 1, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be received.

Bids will be received for the entire number or any part thereof; and bidders will state the arsenal at which they can deliver, and the number of sets at each, if for more than one.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Irons."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT
COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

2,552 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops. Bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other Ohio, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other quality good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or of two pieces tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

280,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half barrels adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

2,000 pounds ROCK ISLAND SALT, in sacks.

50,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable: bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its due purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores, proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or Inspectors, *other than the party making the provisions*, will be required for the beef, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately proceeding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 20th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.

The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864.

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 7,000 tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the coal in quantities monthly, and at the proper times and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port, and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.

Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector,) that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order.

Col. A. J. PERRY, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.
Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.
Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 8 pounds per Ream.
Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.
Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per Ream.
Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:
No. 1, 3⅝x8¼ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x10⅜ inches.
Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3½x5⅝ inches.
Wafers, Pen Holders,
Sealing Wax, Quills,
Mucilage, Steel Pens,
Paper Folders, Rulers,
Red Ink in 2 oz. bottles, Ink Powder,
Inkstands, Lead Pencils,
Office Tape, Blank Books, per quire,
Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,
Memorandum Books, Demy, 8vo.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.
H. P. GOODRICH, Capt. and A. Q. M.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 CHATHAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING OUT of the City limits, the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish, collected in the City of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, MONDAY, the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, where the same will be publicly opened, in presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector, for the freighting and removal without the limits of the City of New-York, of all the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish collected therein, and delivered at the several docks now used for that purpose in said City.

The various docks at which said street dirt, &c., is now delivered, are situated at

North River.	*East River.*
Vesey-street.	Roosevelt-street.
Watts-street.	Stanton-street.
	Fifth-street.
	Sixteenth-street.
	Twenty-third-st.

The proposals must state the price per cart-load which the bidders demand for the above work, and whether it is desired to remove from the City the street dirt, &c., delivered at all or any particular dock above specified.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for removing from the City its street dirt, &c.," and must be directed to the City Inspector, at this office.

FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGH

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations are of the highest character for comfort, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $85 in gold: Steerage, $40 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for Specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
KUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
KUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
DAY STAR	Building	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Kuwo Nada* 1,788, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
MAPLEDON	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF DUBLIN, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY NOON, Sept. 22, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.SATURDAY.....Sept. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER.SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equal ly low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For farther information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS
The steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 17. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin	$120	Intermediate	$80
Fore Cabin	100	Steerage	50

Payable in United States Currency.
Apply to FRANCIS MACONDRAY & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "COBSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....80
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Sept. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Oct. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Oct. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MAIL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—Steamship ARIEL will leave Pier No. 3, North River, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage $75.
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 208 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S, No. 304 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.
On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Direct connect at the Highlands, (Thompson-st. Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Toms River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken. For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., (hence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2 20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The oldest, the quickest, the safest, most direct,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. O. GRIS,
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
From the foot of Cortlandt-st., (new pier No. 2 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm or in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
SURE CONNECTIONS
made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONDS, Agent.
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus.—The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY SEPT. 22.
LOSSING'S COMMON-SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By BENSON J. LOSSING, author of "Pictorial History of the United States," "Field-Book of the Revolution," etc. Pp. 312. 12mo., cloth. Profusely and elegantly illustrated.
The great popularity of Mr. Lossing's previous School histories of the United States, and their constantly extending use in the best schools, have led to the preparation of this new volume, which is designed to complete the series, furnishing an intermediate book, coming between his PICTORIAL UNITED STATES for high schools, and classes in which considerable attention is paid to this subject, and his PRIMARY UNITED STATES, designed for beginners and younger pupils.
The series will thus embrace Three Books, for Primary, Common and High Schools, each complete in itself.
The COMMON-SCHOOL HISTORY, now announced, is the result of much experience in the wants of teachers, and it is believed will be found a most acceptable book to the largest number of classes. As specimens of elegant typography, including beautiful illustrations, these histories are not surpassed by any other school-books whatever.
A specimen copy of the "Common-School History" will be sent to any teacher for examination, post-paid, on receipt of $1 50. Published by
MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY AND MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Splendid novelties, interesting stories, valuable music, &c., with elegant Fall Fashions, and numerous full-size patterns. September number now ready, and sold everywhere.

IRON WORK.

TRIP HAMMERS—HOTCHKISS' PATENT.—The best in use; occupy 16x24 feet space. Price $400 to $600. CHARLES MERRILL & SONS, No. 556 Grand-st.

H. DARDONVILLE.—GAS-FIXTURES AND lamp parcels, moderators, kerosene, new styles, just received; removed to No. 678 Broadway, opposite Lafarge House.

THE TURF.

PATERSON SECOND FALL MEETING.
ADDITIONAL AND FINAL DAY.
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 17,
Match of $5,000, with Purse Added of $750, Two-Mile Heats.
Mr. John Hunter enters b. c. Kentucky.
Mr. J. S. Watson enters ch. c. Aldebaran.
This match is play or pay, rain or shine, and will come off at 1:30 P. M., without fail.
There will also be a Free Handicap Race, for a purse and stake of $300, mile heats, for all ages, with $50 to the second horse. To which there were eight entries [illegible] whom have been accepted, and a most exciting contest is anticipated. In all probability there will be a third race, to make the closing day of the meeting complete.
Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with cars for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.
The same system will prevail throughout as at the Jerome Park Meeting.
E. E. CHEW Etd., Secretary.
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—$5,000
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28,
THE TWO GREATEST CONTESTS
that ever took place on Long Island, in which the following renowned champions will contend for the supremacy of the trotting turf, viz.:
GENERAL BUTLER,
GEORGE WILKES (late ROBT. FILLINGHAM,)
JOHN MORGAN,
LADY EMMA and
PRINCE.
FIRST DAY.
Purse of $1,000, with an inside stake of $250 each, play or pay; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.
SECOND DAY.
Purse of $1,000, with an inside stake of $250 each, play or pay; mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.
ALL FIVE ARE SURE TO START,
and two of the most exciting contests ever witnessed will inevitably ensue. They will start at 2 o'clock each day.
Boats will leave 34th-st. ferry every five minutes, and James slip every quarter of an hour, throughout the forenoon, for Hunter's Point, in connection with the trains of the Flushing Railroad Company, who will run extra trains throughout the morning.
A GUARANTEED SPECIAL TRAIN
will leave Hunter's Point at 1½ P. M., reaching the course in ample time for the first, which will remain at the station to convey the passengers back when the trot is concluded. There will also be a train from Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M.
Pools will be sold by Somerindyke & Armstrong at Lafayette Hall, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 P. M., and at the course at 12 M., on the day of the trot.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.
TROTTING.
FIRST OF THE FALL PURSES,
MONDAY, SEPT. 19.
Purse of $100, with an inside stake of $25 each. Mile heats, best three in five, harness.
D. Pfier's b. m. EMPRESS.
R. Thomas' b. g. GENERAL.
John Lovett's br. g. STRANGER.
D. Mace's ch. g. HICKORY.
Trains as usual.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

MEDICAL.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself.—His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

Go and be cured by Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Thousands are disappointed of cure by not consulting DR. WARD at first. Therefore be wise in time. Remember Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Unfortunates will find it to their advantage.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of Paris, Edinburgh and this city, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or less of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.
Dr. WARD'S Magical Invigorating Pills, $3 per package, a sure cure where manhood has been impaired.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution. Medical curing: Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by DR. POWERS, 346 BOWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $5. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—CHARLES LUTZE, M. D., Professor of obstetrics and operating surgeon, and of over seventeen years' successful practice in this City, would inform the ladies of this City and vicinity that he has no rival in this City in treating all diseases of females, suppression, deranged menstruation, special irregularities and all obstructions removed by a new pathological principle and a safe and speedy relief guaranteed in every case. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his old-established private rooms No. 6 6½ Broadway, New-York, and where his never failing female medicine can be obtained, or sent by mail. Price $5.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; most obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the generative organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon mind and body, and with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

AFFLICTED RESTORED — IGNORANCE exposed—Fallacies Unmasked—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations,) upon debility, unnatural affections, bladder and kidney diseases, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THOUSANDS ARE DISAPPOINTED OF A cure by not calling on Dr. WEST at first. His remedies are mild and effective in their operations, require no restraint in diet, time, or hindrance in business; possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of the disease in the worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Centre and Chatham.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted and represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS. 61 Franklin-st. N Y

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 43 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

A SURE AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT in all diseases of males and females given by Dr GRISWOLD, No. 439 Broadway. Letters with $5 inclosed will secure medicines and directions; forwarded to any address in the United States or Canada. A practice of over thirty years.

DR. WEST, FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR, No. 27 Duane-st., between Centre and Chatham, makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints with professional skill. His Monthly Tonic is a never-failing remedy. Relief certain in a few hours.

THE HOWARD INSTITUTION, NO. 493 BROADWAY, (second floor.)—All diseases of both sexes, married and single, treated by the new process. The success of this treatment is unparalleled in the history of medicine.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.
PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$20
For one year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BE
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$35
For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.
Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.
Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

SUBSTITUTES
OR
VOLUNTEERS,
FOR EITHER
ARMY OR NAVY,
FOR
ONE OR THREE
YEARS.
FURNISHED
AT
BROADWAY.
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
BY HONORABLE AND RELIABLE PARTIES.
Address
McNULTY & CO.,
SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 17 Broadway.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:
Pick-axes—army standard;
Petroleum Paper;
Common Tent Pins;
Wall Tent Poles, sets;
Hospital Tent Poles, sets;
Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to deliver, the time they can commence, and the time they can finish the delivery of all they propose to furnish.
Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for coopering packing boxes, the contractor to furnish hoops, nails, &c., and be prepared to cooper any and all boxes at the shortest notice. The bids will state the number of boxes that can be coopered per day, and at what price per box.
A proper guaranty must accompany all proposals, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he or they will at once give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The United States reserve the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for" (here insert the nature of the bid,) and addressed to
Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.
$2,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIA

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Revolution in Ecuador—The Spanish and Peruvian Question—Peru Will Submit—Plan to Blow Up the Spanish Flagship—Chili and the Argentine Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1864.

The British mail steamship *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 4th inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Aug. 16, Bolivia to the 20th, and from Lima and Callao to the 27th August. The *Bogota* brings $372,000 in specie and a cargo of wool, cotton, bark, &c., principally for England. For New-York she has 77 bales cacao, 83 bales wool, 31 bales goatskins and 61 hides.

ECUADOR.

By way of Paita, Peru, we have intelligence from Ecuador up to 27th August. The former reports, that the revolutionary movements against the Government of President GARCIA MORENO and Gen. FLORES had been suffocated, are not true. On the contrary, several of the provinces, especially that of Marrabi, are in full revolt. Gen. FRANCO, who appears to be at the head of the movement, has possession of Machala, Santa Rosa and Balao. The insurrectionists had also seized the steamer *Bolivar*, belonging to the Government, loaded with material of war for GARCIA MORENO. No doubt the Government of Peru will openly or covertly assist the movement to overthrow President MORENO. It will be recollected that some months since the Minister of the United States of Colombia to Peru purchased for the use of his Government, while it was at war with Ecuador, the British steamer *New-Granada*, and re-christened her the *Bernardina*. This vessel was stopped, while under American colors, at Paita, and finally her expedition against Guayaquil was broken up. The *Bernardina* thereupon returned to Callao. Two or three weeks since, and just before the steamer *Peruano* started on her regular trip from Callao to to Guayaquil, the Peruvian Government took possession of the *Bernardina*, took her arms from her, and partially dismantled her. Immediately after this news had gone by the *Peruano* to Guayaquil, so as to put the Ecuatorian Government off its guard, the arms and guns of the *Bernardina* were replaced, the vessel fitted up for a voyage, and she steamed away for Paita, where she was lying on the 27th of last month. Gen. URBINO, Ex-President of Ecuador, was at Paita, and no doubt ere this has embarked with a considerable force on the *Bernardina* for the gulf of Machala, to proclaim himself President. On arriving there with his vessel, if he finds that Gen. FLORES has discovered the trick, and sent troops from Guayaquil to head him off, he will probably make direct for the port of Guayaquil, where the garrison is said to be discontented with the present Government, and induce them by promises or by force to raise the flag of the insurrectionists. At any rate, it may be considered almost certain that the Administration of MORENO and FLORES is near its end.

PERU.

The fact that the Spanish Government intends to hold the Chincha Islands till Peru has complied with her demands in relation to the Talambo affair, and disavowed its complicity in the alleged attempt to poison and rob its Minister of his dispatches, had been officially communicated, and caused among all classes in Peru the highest indignation. The Peruvian Secretary of State rejects in energetic language the propositions of Spain, in a circular to its diplomatic agents abroad, dated 13th August. The Secretary says:

"The Government of Peru holds itself in sufficient respect, and concedes the same to all other Governments, to refuse to believe that there is a Government in the world that would dare to make toward another a similar imputation, (that of poisoning the Minister,) and still less that the Spanish Cabinet could have the monstrous pretension to place a Government in a worse position than that of a common delinquent, demanding proofs of innocence."

The Peruvian Government cannot, without impairing its dignity, without consenting to the humiliation and shame of the nation, enter into an examination of the facts and propositions established by the Secretary of State of H. C. M.

The question being placed on such grounds, you will comprehend that the Peruvian Government cannot lend itself to the discussion. Serious as is the injury done to Peru by the outrage of the 14th of April, still more so is that which is intended—not by unauthorized agents, but by the Spanish Secretary of State in the face of all nations."

The Peruvian Secretary reproves the Peruvian Consul at Madrid, MARIANO MOREIRA, for listening to such propositions, thus:

"It is not true that the Peruvian Consul at Madrid had been authorized to make proposals of an arrangement. If such were made, they have been explicitly reproved, for there is nothing in the instructions given by my honorable predecessor to said Consul, not even an ambiguous phrase, from which that functionary might have inferred his authorization for making proposals—nay, not even the belief that his proceeding would be excused.

On the 17th inst., the same Minister likewise issued another circular to the Peruvian Representatives to the American Governments for the purpose of manifesting that, although the Spanish Cabinet had withdrawn the word 'revindication,' yet the question pending with Spain is not of a purely local, but really American character.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, after again manifesting that the dignity of Peru does not permit her to enter into a discussion about the monstrous pretension of the Spanish Cabinet that the Peruvian Government should clear itself of the accusation made by Señor MAZARREDO, adds the following:

"The word "revindication" has been withdrawn by Señor PACHECO. This apparent contradiction between the Spanish Government and its agents is a weapon the ill-disguised object of which is to separate all the South American Republics from the inevitable alliance which the general interests of the continent force them to celebrate with Peru. The good sense of the South American people and Governments will do justice to such proceedings, and will not accept the idea that the actual question is of a purely local and not American character. The Government to which you are accredited must necessarily believe the independence of the South American Republics threatened, when it sees that the Spanish Government violates respecting one of them all principles of international law which are the guarantee of the independence and sovereignty of nations; when it sees the ancient sovereign of America change daily principles and words in order to justify the same act, and avail herself of all its consequences; affecting to treat one of them as a free, sovereign and independent nation, without conceding to it the sovereign right of receiving and sending diplomatic agents; maintaining by private pretexts the occupation of the territory, and attacking not only the wealth, but what is still more important, national dignity. If the contradictions of Her Catholic Majesty's Secretary of State were not sufficient motives for doubting his sincerity, they might at all events inspire the belief that he fatally, and in spite of himself, cedes to the tendencies preserved in Spain by the memory of three centuries of domination, and which seem to form the fundamental idea of her policy in America.'"

The Peruvian Government is still preparing for war, and acts as if it believed it inevitable. It is asserted that Chili and Bolivia, through its delegates to the "American Congress of the Peoples," about to be holden at Lima, will declare their intention to make common cause with Peru, and that the United States of Colombia and Venezuela will give material aid. But in the face of all this, it is acknowledged that at least one-third of the Peruvian Congress, now in session at Lima, are opposed to war, and that one-half of this one-third are for peace at any price. This would seem to indicate that the matter will end by Spain "having it all her own way." For, in the first place, I doubt if any of the Spanish-American Republics will openly take up arms to assist Peru. In the second place, if they do, infantry and cavalry cannot operate on the ocean against Spanish frigates, and they can't invade Spain. And, in the third place, if one-third of the Peruvian Congress *now* is opposed to war, at least another third will be opposed to it when they find Peru alone in the contemplated struggle, with half a dozen more Spanish ships closing up her ports. The whole thing will end by submission to the present or somewhat modified demands of Spain. But the bluster will not be over till the Peruvian Government has raised all the money it can "for the war," and it has been divided among favored officials and favored contractors—perhaps thirty or forty millions of dollars—and then it will be discovered that Spain is too strong for poor Peru. In saying this, I do not mean to insinuate that Spain has the least justification for her violent act. On the contrary, she has acted in bad faith, and has set a precedent which Uncle Sam is so much covets.

Rear-Admiral Don IGNACIO MARRAZEQUI has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Peruvian navy.

The Plenipotentiaries to France and England, P. GALVEZ and M. S. DE SARRA, have been recalled, and Señor F. BARRENDA, formerly Minister to Washington, takes both places.

Señor J. G. FAN-SOLDAN has been appointed on the part of Peru delegate to the "Congress of the Peoples" at Lima. It is said Ex-President MONTT, of Chili, will be appointed on the part of Chili.

A foolish plan to blow up the Sarsfield of the Spanish squadron lately visited Callao. A torpedo boat, on which were two Americans, two Irishmen and a Peruvian, ran in by the island at Pisco, and while waiting for the proper opportunity, one of the Americans backed out. This ruined the project, and it is well for Peru it did, for had it succeeded, the other two vessels would have taken a signal revenge.

CHILE.

There is but little of importance from Chili. The Senate has approved the House resolutions embodying the American Monroe Doctrine.

The determination of Spain to hold on to the Chinchas had caused "a general relapse into excitement," but the *Mercurio* hopes, "in the characteristic prudence of our countrymen, it will soon calm down," which hope is not a very assuring one for Peru.

A bill for the abolition of capital punishment in Chili does not find much favor in Congress. Newspapers and other periodicals are to pay no postage in future. The breakwater scheme is likely to succeed in Valparaiso.

The Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad has been sold, or is about to be sold, by the Government, to a private native company, as also the Southern Railroad.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The news from Buenos Ayres and the Provinces, by way of Chili, is to the 6th of July.

Peace has been made between the factions in the Oriental States.

The American Union, of Cordova, has given its adhesion to the manifestations expressed by Chili and Buenos Ayres on the Spanish Peruvian question.

An American, Mr. WELLS, was projecting a balloon voyage from Buenos Ayres to Santiago de Cuba.

Over 3,000 Italians held a meeting in Montevideo, in favor of the Peruvian cause.

Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, the eminent American projector of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and Chilean Railway system, had arrived at Buenos Ayres on his way to England. Ex-President JGen. URQUIZA had contributed $100,000 to Mr. WHEELWRIGHT'S railway scheme, which is to connect the Pacific and Atlantic by the Chilean Andes and the Buenos Ayrean pampas.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railway Company's steamship *Salvador* arrived at Panama from Central American ports yesterday. She has dates up to the 26th from Guatemala, from Salvador to the 28th, Nicaragua to the 30th August, and from Costa Rica to the 2nd instant. There is no news, the five States enjoying internal and external quiet. The *Salvador* brought the usual number of passengers and the following large cargo:

For Southampton—473 ounces cochineal, 2 boxes samples, 1 package specie.

For New-York—580 hides, 49 boxes medicine, 1 bag coffee.

For Liverpool—1,100 ounces cochineal, 1,015 bales cotton, 164 bags coffee, 42 bales rubber, 8 bales deerskins, 6 cans balsam, 1 parcel.

For Aspinwall—145 bales cotton, 1 package specie.

It will be seen that this ship brought 1,160 bales cotton, averaging about 200 pounds to the bale. The interest taken in the cotton culture in Guatemala, Salvador, and particularly in Nicaragua, is increasing. In the latter State the fields everywhere are white with the staple, and the product in future will only be limited by the scarcity of labor—at least so long as cotton bears the high price it does at present. The article, however, ginned and ready for export, cannot be raised so as to remunerate the agriculturist at less than 20 cents per pound.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

No Revolution in Panama—The Supreme Court at Bogota Rejects French Demands—Local Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1864.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital, to the 20th ult. The whole Republic is in a state of complete peace. The administration of President MURILLO gives such general satisfaction that even the most ultra Conservatives have but little to say against it.

The Supreme Court has decided that it cannot change its decree that SANTACOLOMA, President of the State of Panama, shall not be ordered to trial for neglect to protect the residence of the French Consul, on the occasion of the late *cuarivari* at Panama, until more proofs are adduced to make such a step necessary. It will be recollected that the French Chargé, in an imperious note to President MURILLO, contended that the almost unsupported charges of the French Consul were sufficient to warrant SANTACOLOMA'S being ordered to Bogota for trial, and that the President replied by referring the Chargé to the court which had the matter in charge. In Bogota, public opinion and the public journals pronounce the complaints of Consul ZELTNER to be trivial, and the demands of the French Chargé to be untenable.

In the State of Bolivar, of which Carthagena is the capital, there is much agitation, growing out of the coming election for Governor of the State.

The Legislature of the State of Panama met on the 1st inst., and after electing its presiding officers, proceeded to count the vote for Governor, when it was found that Gen. SANTACOLOMA had 22,881, and Señor PEDRO GOITA, also of the Liberal party, had 3,400, while the candidate of the Conservatives, Señor MATEO ITURRALDE, had only 200 votes. Everything went off very quietly, there having been no signs of the revolution predicted for the two weeks previously. The only disturbance was the usual cheering, music and fireworks in the evening, and the usual bull teasing next day.

The question of the tonnage tax which Panama claims the right to assess on foreign ships, was again raised last week on the occasion of a French ship coming into the port of Panama with coals. The American and British Governments, so far as their vessels were concerned, long ago settled the question by directing their Consuls to resist the payment of the tax; but as the *Louisiana* was the first French vessel that the authorities have found in port since the tax was disputed, they thought perhaps the French Government would not be so tenacious. So a tax of 50 cents per ton was assessed, which was promptly resisted; but it was not until the ship had been detained for some days that the Government finally gave in.

Hon. F. HASSAUREK, of Ohio, U. S. Minister Resident to Quito, goes home on leave by this steamer. His object in visiting the United States is to procure the release or exchange of his brother, an officer under AVERILL, who was captured in his raid eight months since. Mr. H. is extremely popular, as he deserves to be, with his own countrymen in Ecuador, and has very great influence with the Government of that country.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* and the British war-ships *Charybdis* and *Cameleon* are at Panama. The United States flag-steamer *Lancaster* and the United States double-ender *Wateree*—the latter mounting twelve heavy guns—are at Callao. Commodore LANMAN, of the *Lancaster*, goes home on this steamer—he having, at his repeated requests, been appointed to active service on the Atlantic.

The British steamship *Tamar* leaves Aspinwall today for Southampton, with about two millions of dollars, from the South Pacific Coast and California.

The Panama Railroad Company's brigs *Drummond* and *Woodland* are at Aspinwall.

The British bark *Charles Lambert* brought to Coquimbo, on the 6th of August, two mariners wrecked on the American ship *Frank Pearce*, which vessel, with coals from New-York to Panama, was totally wrecked off Cape Horn.

FROM PANAMA.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

PANAMA, Sunday, Sept. 5.

The Legislative Assembly met in this city on the 1st inst., and after scrutinizing the votes cast for President in the late election, declared Gen. SANTACOLOMA unconditionally elected for the coming period. For some days previous to the meeting of the Assembly, a great deal of excitement existed, and it was generally believed that a revolution was inevitable; but with the announcement of the reelection of SANTACOLOMA all fears of an uprising have entirely disappeared.

The royal mail steamer *Tamar* arrived at Aspinwall from Carthagena on the 3d inst. She brings the latest dates from Bogota, but we find among them nothing of importance.

The P. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bogota*, from the South Pacific, arrived here yesterday. Her dates from Valparaiso are to the 17th, and from Callao to the 26th ult. Among the passengers by the Bogota are Commodore LANMAN, of the United States frigate *Lancaster*, and Hon. F. HASSAUREK, United States Minister to Ecuador. Both leave to-day on the *Northern Light* for New-York.

A serious fire occurred at Valparaiso on the 9th ult., destroying a large quantity of grain and flour in a warehouse on Calle Tungay.

The American ship *Franklin Pierce*, bound from New-York to Panama, with coal, is reported lost off Cape Horn.

Exchange on England at Valparaiso rated 44½d.@45d., 60@90 days' sight; on Paris, 4.60@4.70; United States, 30@40 per cent. discount.

The men-of-war in Callao Bay on the sailing of the *Bogota* were, the United States steamship *Wateree*, Capt. MURRAY; *Saginaw*, Capt. HOPKINS; *Lancaster*, Commodore DAVENPORT, and Her Britanic Majesty's steamship *Leander*, Commodore HARVEY.

The following ships arrived at Callao since the last mail: *Forest Eagle*, Capt. SLEEPER; *South American*, Capt. LINCOLN; *Deborah Pennell*, Capt. PENNELL. Exchange on London 37½d.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, from Central American ports, arrived here this morning. She brings no news worth reporting.

The men-of-war now here are the U. S. sloop *St. Mary's*, Capt. MIDDLETON, and H. B. M.'s steamers *Charybdis* and *Chameleon*.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Billiards.

More than ordinary interest was manifested among the lovers of billiards throughout the country in the trial for the championship, which came off between Messrs. KAVANAGH and TIERNAN, in this City, on Thursday evening last. New-Yorkers have long since concluded that the Champion, KAVANAGH, was invincible at the game; but when the rumors of the immense prowess which TIERNAN had been exhibiting for the last four months became public, a great many persons, among them some of the most competent judges, were wavering in their opinions, and many thought that the Golden Cue was about being carried Westward.

TIERNAN arrived early in August, and since that time has gone through a strict system of training, and his playing, up to within three hours of the commencement of the match, led those who witnessed it to conclude that KAVANAGH would certainly meet his equal this time. In fact, this seemed to be the opinion among billiard men generally, and the devotees of the game were present from all sections, expecting to witness one of the best games ever played.

As early as 6 o'clock on Thursday evening the audience began to fill the Hippotheatron. Among the stars of greater or less magnitude in the billiard firmament, we observed John McDIVITT, of Indianapolis; Joseph DION, of Montreal; May, of Toronto; Foley, of Detroit; FOX, of Rochester; Benjamin and Hunt, of Bridgeport; Hubbell, (Champion of Connecticut,) and Hallahan, of Hartford; McELROY, of Baltimore; Pierce, of Washington; Goldthwait, Foster, O'Connor, Cahill, Stone, Lake, and others of New-York; and before the playing commenced the building was packed in every available spot of standing or sitting room. When the house was a little more than half full, Mr. PHELAN entered, escorting to a reserved seat, near the table, Gen. DANIEL E. SICKELS. The moment the gallant hero was recognized the applause, which was almost deafening, was wound up with three cheers for this faithful soldier of the Union.

At 7¼ o'clock a gentleman stepped forward, and after calling the assemblage to order, announced the terms of the match, and stated "that although the players desired there would be no betting on this match, yet to keep order during its progress, ten minutes would now be allowed for making investments, and after that time loud propositions would be decidedly out of order;" and, further, "that the game would be announced at the turning of each string, and at *no other* time." Mr. O'CONNOR now offered $500 to KAVANAGH, there being no takers, he offered $300 to $400, and still received no reply. It was observed that little or no betting was done, which was very satisfactory to the players and the manager. At ten minutes before 8 o'clock the game commenced with the bank for the lead, which was won by KAVANAGH, and TIERNAN failed to score on his first shot, when KAVANAGH took the table and scored 7 in his first inning. It is hardly worth while to follow the jottings of the various innings. The game commenced icy cold, and it was difficult to observe the effect of caloric in any portion of it. In short, it was one of the most superb illustrations of disappointed expectations that ever came under observation. Only think of a grand contest for the championship of the United States, in this great "hey-day" of billiards, in which the winner's average is less than 15, and the loser's only 9. Of course there were a few good shots, and some excellent runs, but, on the whole, the playing was decidedly *ordinare*.

THE SCORE.

TIERNAN—0, 0, 2, 6, 0, 30, 29, 2, 2, 0, 45, 48, 7, 30, 0, 0, 0, 6, 0, 17, 0, 5, 12, 2, 5, 14, 6, 6, 0, 6, 29, 0, 2, 8, 0, 0, 10, 0, 2, 4, 5, 14, 6, 7, 0, 0, 0, 106, 0, 2, 2, 0, 42, 0, 5, 0, 0, 5, 2, 2, 0, 12, 0, 0, 0, 6, 2, 2, 6, 9, 20, 10, 3, 6, 3, 0, 9, 1, 31, 0, 8, 0- 10, 5, 4, 0, 0, 2, 1, 8, 1, 139, 0, 1, 3, 0, 0, 2, 16, 0, 54, 3, 0. Total, 927.

KAVANAGH—7, 8, 0, 14, 27, 0, 20, 2, 3, 11, 3, 0, 10, 8, 25, 6, 0, 0, 2, 2, 1, 21, 25, 3, 11, 0, 71, 17, 0, 0, 147, 77, 0, 4, 104, 25, 0, 43, 9, 20, 4, 76, 0, 8, 6, 0, 9, 0, 0, 42, 40, 2, 5, 6, 5, 2, 60, 41, 2, 0, 0, 0, 9, 2, 13, 12, 3, 0, 33, 25, 3, 15, 7, 3, 0, 0, 3, 0, 11, 9, 0, 5, 11, 0, 11, 8, 1, 0, 4, 0, 9, 3, 2, 31, 7, 5, 4, 5, 25, 45, 3, 0, 139. Total, 1,500.

SUMMARY.

At the Hippotheatron, New-York City, Thursday evening, Sept. 15, 1864, DUDLEY KAVANAGH, [of New-York, Champion of the United States, against PHILIP TIERNAN, of Cincinnati, O., for the championship and $1,000. Fifteen hundred points up, on a Phelan & Collender four-pocket table; with 2¾-inch balls, and governed by the rules laid down by the American Billiard Congress of 1863. Grand score, KAVANAGH 1,500; TIERNAN, 927. Innings, 103 each. Winners average 14-58; losers, 9. Highest runs: KAVANAGH, 147; TIERNAN, 139. Time: 4 hours and 15 minutes. Umpires: for KAVANAGH, MICHAEL FOLEY, of Detroit; for TIERNAN, LOUIS FOX, of Rochester. Referee: WILLIAM LAKE, of New-York. Marker: MAURICE DAILY.

It would be injustice to Mr. PHELAN to conclude this report without complimenting and congratulating him on the superior manner in which this affair was conducted.

Turf Record.

The second Fall meeting of the Passaic County Association, confined to a single day of brilliant sport, takes place to-day. The unqualified success which attended the racing at Patterson on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—[illegible] trouble to the admirable and truly liberal management displayed by the gentlemen at the head of affairs. It would be hard to conceive a more brilliantly attended and conducted meeting. The means and appliances of wealth, intelligence and determination to place racing on a proper footing, were all brought to bear, and the result was a success that redounds to the honor and credit of the Patterson Association.

TO-DAY'S RACING.

United in their desire to give ample satisfaction to their patrons, the Paterson Association give an additional day of racing, which they term their "second Fall meeting," to-day—the same railroad and other arrangements prevailing as on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday past.

As a matter of course, the great centre of attraction in the programme will be the great match, two-mile heats, for $5,000, with an added purse of $750, between *Kentucky* and *Aldebaran*. The amount of money which will be staked on this race, where both are so nearly matched, will be something fabulous. To name the winner is next to an impossibility, though to-night *Kentucky* is the favorite at 6 to 5, laid in thousands. Mr. WATSON, the owner of *Aldebaran*, is not exactly the kind of man to throw his money—"or any other man's," as the lamented BURTON would say—into the gutter; and when he matches *Aldebaran* for a big stake like this, against that famous racer, *Kentucky*, the racing public may rest assured he is tolerably certain of what he is about. Mr. JOHN HUNTER, of Kentucky, to quote a Shakespearian phrase, is "no fool on the march," and when he matches the horse *Kentucky*, who ran so well when out of fix in the Derby, and who has since accomplished such admirable feats, he must be pretty well satisfied in his own mind that he is going to be about winning. However, to-day will decide the vexed question, and several somebodies will be sader and wiser men when it closes.

The Free Handicap which follows had eight entries, of whom six have accepted the weights allotted to them, and an exciting race will ensue.

There will be a third race by way of wind up, the particulars of which we have not received.

Terrific Explosion on a Tugboat in the East River.

THE CAPTAIN AND FOUR MEN DROWNED—THE PILOT KILLED AND THE BOAT SUNK—A POLICEMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, an explosion of the boiler of the steamtug *B. B. Sanders* occurred in the East River, at the foot of Corlears-street, from the effects of which the Captain of the boat, named GEORGE SMITH, and four of the crew, whose names could not be ascertained, were drowned. JAMES DOYLE, the pilot of the *Sanders*, was thrown into the water a distance of over one hundred feet. He fell upon a floating spar under the stern of a ship. He was rescued by the hands on board the *Olive Baker*, taken ashore, and thence to the New-York Hospital, where he died last evening from the effects of the injuries he had received. Both of his legs were broken, and an examination made after his death revealed the fact that he had been badly injured internally, no doubt in consequence of the concussion at the time he struck the spar.

It appears that there were seven men on board at the time of the explosion, viz., Capt. SMITH, the pilot DOYLE, and five men who composed the crew. One of the latter, who was in the pilot-house with DOYLE, escaped with slight injuries. The *B. B. Sanders* sunk immediately after the explosion, carrying down with her the Captain and four of the men, as above stated. From information which we have received from Capt. STEERS, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, it seems that the tug *B. B. Sanders* belonged to the Newark Transportation Company; that she was steaming down the East River, at the time named, at a rapid rate, and evidently making a trial of speed with the tug-boat *Olive Baker*—the latter being close alongside of the *Sanders* when the explosion took place. Beyond this nothing is positively known as to the cause of the fatal catastrophe. Whether the ill-fated boat was in fact engaged in racing, and was carrying too much steam, or whether her boiler was defective, is not known at the time of our writing. As full and thorough an examination as possible will, no doubt, be made by the Coroner who holds the inquest on the body of the pilot DOYLE. The fact that but one man on the tug has been left to tell the tale, and he in the pilot-house at the time, may render it very difficult ever to ascertain the real cause of the explosion.

Policeman STRUCK, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was standing on the Pier at the foot of Corlears-street, at the time of the explosion. He was severely injured by a piece of wood that was thrown from the *B. B. Sanders*. It is thought that his wounds will not prove fatal. A portion of the boiler, weighing at least 150 pounds, was thrown several hundred yards up the river and lodged in a shipyard. Another portion of the exploded boiler was found at least three hundred yards from the place of the accident. Large fragments of the boat's timbers were thrown ashore with great violence, and in one or two instances came very near striking persons who were standing on the dock. A memorandum book and several letters, supposed to have belonged to Capt. SMITH, were found floating in the water. Capt. STEERS, of the Thirteenth Precinct, took charge of them. Some of the letters had been addressed to Capt. SMITH, at Ansonia, Conn. The *Sanders* was comparatively a new boat, having been running but little more than a year.

LAUNCH.—Will be launched to-day, at 10:30 A. M., from the ship-yard of J. B. & D. VAN DUSEN, foot of Sixteenth-street, East River, the Girard propeller *Metis*, of the following dimensions: Length, 225 feet; breadth, 35 feet; breadth over guard, 51 feet; depth of hold, 15½ feet, and measures about 1,200 tons. This is the thirteenth vessel built by this firm for the Neptune Steamship Company.

METHODIST CHURCH CONFERENCE.—The Conference of the Independent Methodist Churches commence their session in Prof. MATTISON'S church in this City, on Wednesday next.

The War in Arkansas.

THE ENEMY CONCENTRATING AND THREATENING AN ATTACK.

From the National Democrat, Sept. 5.

Gunboats and transports were sent up White River. SHELBY'S bridge and means of crossing were destroyed, and a force thrown west and north of him. Gen. WEST pursued him from this side, and pressed him so hard that he abandoned part of his train at Searcy, leaving his provision wagons. We think it probable that a part of his command has been captured, or the whole dispersed. His men were well mounted, and thoroughly acquainted with the country, so that when hard pressed a part may manage to escape. We expect news to-day from the expedition.

We have had rather an exciting time for the past two or three days, caused by the approach of a Confederate force south of us. Rumor has placed the rebel force at from five to fifteen thousand. One day last week the rebels attacked the workmen and guard at the Government tanyard, four miles from the city, driving them in. A regiment was sent after the rebels and drove them in turn. A reconnoitering force sent to find the strength of the enemy encountered the rebels at the Brick House, ten or twelve miles from here, on yesterday, and skirmished for an hour or two. We have no report of the casualties.

It is pretty evident that a considerable rebel force is in our vicinity. Their intentions can only be guessed at. We have very little belief that they intend an attack here, knowing the hopelessness of such an effort. They may intend to menace the front, and throw reinforcements across the river, below or above this point, to relieve SHELBY.

The withdrawal of the Union troops from Louisiana and Texas leaves the rebel army foot loose, and they may be spoiling for a fight, and so have come up here to try to get one. One rumor generally credited is that MAGRUDER is in command on the Saline. He may be foolhardy enough to venture an assault. Some are of the impression that the object is to play FORREST, and make a raid in here. Others, that it is a menace to keep the troops here, while the reds do petty devilment elsewhere. These are all conjectures. No doubt the intentions of the enemy will be developed in a few days.

LAW REPORTS.

Internal Revenue—Income Tax on Dividends Received from Express Companies.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge NELSON has sent down his decision in the following case recently heard before him:

W. B. Dinsmore vs. *W. Orton and N. D. Thayer.*—This was an action against the defendants, who were officers under the Internal Revenue Act, to have them enjoined from collecting the income tax upon dividends received by him on express company stock held by him.

NELSON, C. J.—The ninetieth section of the act of July 1, 1862, imposed an income tax of three or five per cent. on every person residing in the United State, from whatever source said income was derived, except as afterward mentioned.

The 91st section exempted, among others, income derived from interest on dividends upon stock in express companies, which shall have been assessed and paid by said company.

There is no provision in the act, as in case of banks, trust companies, &c., which assesses upon an express company an income duty upon interest or dividends, and requiring payment by the company.

These companies, therefore, do not come within the exception of the 90th section, above referred to.

The 105th section of this act imposed a stamp duty on each package received by an express company for transportation. This was a tax upon the express business, but left untouched the income duty upon gains or profits to individuals derived from it.

The 10th section of the act of 3d of March, 1863, provides that on and after the 1st day of April last, persons, firms, companies, &c., engaged in the express business, shall, in lieu of the tax and stamp duties imposed by existing laws, be subject to a duty of two per centum on the gross amount of earnings, and "all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith are hereby repealed."

Now, upon full consideration of these several provisions, we are inclined to think that this 10th section of the act of 1863 relates only to the business of express companies, and that the tax imposed is but a tax on such business, having no reference to the income tax upon gains or profits derived by individuals who are engaged in the business.

The two per cent. is intended to be in lieu of all tax and stamp duties imposed by existing laws upon the business of express companies.

The 80th section of the act of 1862 imposes a duty of three per centum on the gross earnings of railroads, steam and ferry boats, but this does not affect the income tax of the individual proprietors. Indeed, the same section provides that the persons or companies may add the tax to their rates of fare. And the same is applicable to persons or companies engaged in the express business, as will be seen by reference to the latter part of the 10th section of the act of 1863.

It is true that the words imposing the duty on the gross earnings are different, as in the case of persons or companies engaged in express business; the duty is imposed in lieu of the tax and stamp duties; but if this means, as I think it does, in lieu of tax, &c., upon the business of the company only, then the difference in the language leads to no different result.

Upon the whole, after the most careful consideration of the question, I have come to the conclusion that the complainant is subject to the tax imposed.

Blatchford, Seward & Griswold for the plaintiff; G. P. Lowrey for the defendant.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills of the following named persons have been admitted to probate during the week past: Michael Reegan, Patrick Fay, Patrick Connors, Thomas Larkin, James C. Halpine, Louis D. Barnard, Sarah Freden, Ellen D. Eagan, William Boyce, and Gertrude Meyers. None of them contain anything of interest to the general public.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold....	220⅝	250	Hud. Riv. R.....	115¾
60,000	do.....	220¾	400	do.....s3	115¾
20,000	do.....	220	100	do.....	151¾
10,000	do.....	220¾	500	Reading R.....	128¾
30,000	do.....	220⅝	400	do.....s10	128¾
10,000	do.....	221⅛	300	do.....s3	128½
10,000	do.....	221⅜	500	Mich. Southern..	79¾
10,000	do.....s3	221⅜	600	do.....s3	79¾
30,000	do.....	221	1200	do.....b3	80
10,000	do.....	121¼	100	do.....b3	80
25,000	do.....s3	221¼	200	Ill. Cen. R.....	126⅛
5,000	do.....	221⅜	300	Chi. & R. I. R...	106¾
After the call, Gold sold at.....		221⅜	400	do.....s3	106
1700	Erie R.....	104⅜	100	P., F. W. & C...b3	107¼
500	do.....b3	104⅜	10,000	Ohio & M. C.....	42⅝
1000	do.....	104⅜	100	Cumberl'd Coal..	84⅝
100	Quick. M. Co...b3	81⅞	200	do.....b6	84⅝

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A hard Winter is approaching. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects, by electricity, each window and door. In six years' experience it has not failed.

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE,

And all the people merely players, and we surmise that a large portion of the players therein must be using that justly popular preparation for the teeth, "Fragrant Sozodont," from the immense demand there is for that article, the most delightful, convenient and efficacious beautifier and preserver of the teeth the world ever produced.

All Druggists and Perfumists sell it.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S LAST.—Summer having made its exit becomingly, the advent of Fall is characterized by the introduction of KNOX'S new style of Hat for gentlemen. It possesses all the distinguished traits of its popular manufacturer, and exhibits a rare combination of beauty and artistic skill. To achieve a decided personal gratification, you should purchase your Fall Hat at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DANNVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GRIGG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

in new styles and great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome-street, near Broadway.

M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

The value of gold is unstable, but on the merits of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE all can depend. Sold by all grocers. Price 30 cents per pound. General depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Brig.-Gen. E. S. Potter, Lieut. J. R. Ginniss, Lieut. J. S. Hatfield, U. S A.; Col. H. Chipman, Maj. E. L. Rodgers, Capt. P. R. Hambrick, Capt. C. Atwater, Capt. J. E. Quenton and servant, Capt. J. M. Lutz, Chaplain C. Humphrey, Lieut. O'Connel and son, Lieut. E. L. Miller, Lieut. H. Wagenor, Lieut. E. Ohnesor, Lieut. R. W. Webb, Lieut. F. Lay, Lieut. G. W. Darling, Lieut. E. F. Curtis, U. S. V.; Mr. J. E. Parkinson, Chief Engineer J. S. Albert, U. S. N.; Miss A. H. Lewis, Miss F. A. Carter, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. McGlonen and three children, Rev. W. M. Henry, Capt. D. B. Clifford, Mr. Russell, A. G. Safford, H. Moore, C. A. Stevenson, W. C. Gray, H. Winsor, W. Dickey, J. Willard, W. Winans, J. Fraziey, C. H. Paine, J. Mengay, E. H. Broser, E. P. Dart, H. Green, A. Campbell, Mr. Melone, C. D. Dererens, R. S. Renson, C. P. Dillons, J. H. Elliott, J. Levy, J. James, E. S. Hubbell, A. G. Salsbury, C. S. Kugh, D. Smith, E. H. Phillips, S. D. Henry, S. Russell, H. W. Welch, J. B. Fraser, R. C. Rumney, B. L. F. Fowler, S. C. Millett, J. W. Safford, H. C. Foster, P. Kelroy, G. Fraser, and 208 in steerage.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Gov. F. M. De Crano, Jas. H. Ray, Mrs. A. Bates and infant, Dr. C. H. Tozer, Mrs. Wm. Ayres and infant, Louis Abrams, family and servant, Mrs. C. M. Ginoux and child, E. H. Shaw, E. Merina and lady, Moses Mengisheimer, F. S. Wenzinger and lady, Thos. Breese, J. P. Dillin, J. Samu